The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,456.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillcoat, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward cargo and passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Negapatam	[illegible]
„ Goa	19	„ Pondicherry	31
„ Carwar	20	„ Madras ...Apr.	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Masulipatam	3
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	7
„ Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves BUSREH	5
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Guader	23	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	25	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Baharen	8
„ Linga	28	„ Linga	12
„ Bushire	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao ...April.	1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

HE BRITISH INDIA
AM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LI-
l Contract with Government,
th the weekly service
Fair Season

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2431	370	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S GWALIOR, J.C. Babot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678	....	....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	10th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do	do do	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	do	do do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 800	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co, MILITARY SQUARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Military Square No. 1 the following:—

1 bale woollen cambric.
15 casks iron wire, 4 cases metal snuff boxes.
2 cases glassware 2 cases chimney and few stone jars.
On account of the first purchaser.
50 cases wire nail

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, SUGAR, &c.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder. Few bags of rice, sugar, wheat, cocoanuts, fire-clay, sandalwood, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of old and scrap iron and other unserviceable stores in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old and scrap iron, ropes, fire hose and other miscellaneous unserviceable stores.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 cases of preserved meat, such as boiled beef, mutton, assorted soups, essence of beef, soup and bouilli, &c., &c.

1 case photographs of Duke and Dutchess of Edinburgh.

10 bales grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Wines such Mossel, Bur-
n, Wine, &c.
WEDNESDAY
ES NO

ry place
h, suit-
E & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL 1st APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,482 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE—Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15TH.

Byron's Grand Burlesque of

ESMERALDA;

or the

SENSATION GOAT.

With

NEW SONGS — NEW MUSIC
NEW DANCES — NEW SCENERY.

Esmeralda .... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

To be preceded by the Original Comedietta of

A MORNING CALL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 1.

Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Office of the ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, in Liquidation, is REMOVED THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1876, from No. 18, Sassoon Building, Marine Street, to 9, HUMMUM STREET.

SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE KARAKA, For the Liquidator.

MATHERAN.—The HOPE HALL HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. First class accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen. TWO SEPARATE BUNGALOWS.

TERMS—MODERATE.

B. GOMES, Proprietor.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

UNDERSIGNED has TAKEN CHARGE of the OFFICE of AGENT of the abovenamed Company.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1876.

HORNBY ROW.

A THREE-STORIED HOUSE, together with a Ground Floor in Hornby Row, admirably adapted for a Boarding House or an Hotel. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, for a residence, opposite to the General Post Office. Rent Rs. 85. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

IN consequence of certain representations made to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE by a Deputation from Ahmedabad, the MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS advertised to be held on the 15th instant at the residence of Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., has been POSTPONED until further notice.

THAKURDAS ATMARAM, Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Flood Relief Committee.

Bombay, 14th March 1876.

M. B. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

(Established 1872),

HAVE always on hand PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS and GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES. Charges extremely moderate. Terms—CASH.

M. B. MADON & Co. have the pleasure to find that through their four years' business their supplies to Up-countries and here have met with full satisfaction.

M. B. MADON & Co., 40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT THE JAFFAR ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL AT SURAT, 42 Patent Double-action Macarthy Gins, 40 inches wide with Patent Self-acting Feeders and 4 Seed Cotton Opening Machines, with necessary Drums and Shafting, all fitted complete by Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., of Oldham. Also one first class Horizontal Non-Condensing Steam Engine Cylinder, 16 inches diameter, complete with [illegible], with a double Flywheel for [illegible] & Co., of Bolton.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Cursetji Cowasji Dulal in Shapore, Surat; or Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas & Co., in No. 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS, Secretary.

Company's Office, Surat, Bagamwaree, 8th March 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lindsay's History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, vols. 3 and 4, 8vo	33	0
The Midland Railway: its Rise and Progress—a Narrative of Modern Enterprise	13	12
Stainer and Barrett's Dictionary of Musical Terms	12	0
Grote's Fragments on Ethical Subjects	5	4
The Great Divide: Travels in the Upper Yellowstone; by the Earl of Dunraven	11	4
Lodge's Peerage, 1876	22	0
Dod's Peerage, 1876	7	8
Dod's Parliamentary Companion, 1876	3	4
Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1876	4	4
Morris' Eneids of Virgil, *new edition*	9	12
Balfour on Diseases of the Heart	7	8
Wilson's Rambles in Northern India	14	8
Dart's Law of Vendors and Purchasers, 5th edn., 2 vols.	50	12
Coote's Common Form Practice in Probate and Administration	17	8
Dr. Ransome on Stethometry	7	8
Airy's Notes on the Earlier Hebrew Scriptures	4	4
Collory's Shadows of Coming Events, or the Eastern Menace	3	4
The Queen of the Colonies, or Queensland as I knew it	9	12
Radcliffe's Vital Motion as a mode of Physical Motion	6	0
Daniel Deronda; by George Elliot, vol. 1	3	12
Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, pt 2	6	8
Lytton's Pausanias the Spartan	7	8
Ben Milner's Wooing; by Holme Lee	5	4
Buckley's Short History of Natural Science	6	8
Laman Blanchard's Poetical Works, 2 vols	6	8
Markby's Supplement to Elements of Law	1	6
Wheeler's History of India, Vol. 4, Part I	9	8
Atchley's Engineer's and Contractor's Price Book, 1876	4	4
Cox's General History of Greece	5	4
Wolff's History of the Suez Canal	1	12
Gladstone's Church of England and Ritualism	1	6
London Society, Vol. July to December 1875	6	12
The Prima [illegible] na and other Stories; by William Kennedy	8	12
on [illegible] hisis	10	0
ebrides to the Himalayas—18 months' Wonby Constance Gordon Cumming, 2 Vols	26	8
ly History and Antiquities of Freemasonry	10	8
Essays on Criticism	5	12
on the Influence of Authority in matters of opinion.	8	12
dian Alps, and how we Crossed Them—Two Months' ence in the Eastern Himalyas; by a Lady Pioneer. rated by Herself, Royal 8vo	26	8
's History of Lloyd's and Marine Insurance in Britain	8	12
rs of General W. T. Sherman; by himself, 2 vols	15	0
Gateway to the Polynia—A Voyage to Spitzbergen.	3	12
D'Arc, par H. Wallon. Illustrated with many *engravings and coloured plates.* Royal 8vo	25	0
ourneys in the Southern States of North America. ely Illustrated; by J. W. Champney	20	0
nep's Bible Lands, their Modern Customs and s, illustrative of Scripture, 2 vols.	13	4
Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough	6	12
Baron Ch. Daviller, illustrated by Gustave Dore, *handsomely bound*	40	0

CKER, VINING & CO.

R COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
R SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
SES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL
PS.

IGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

ersigned beg to intimate that they
e above preparation for CASH.
10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.
Trade supplied at discount.

MP & Co., BOMBAY.

IN'S EXTRACT
R PREPARING
'S INFANTS' FOOD,
ond comparison the best artificial
for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-
ges of enfeebled digestion; and has been the
many lives when no other food could be re-
medical value in native practice where Lix-
t is objected to has been pointed out by a well-
ysician.

Sole Agents for India,

S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S

GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN (SERVANT) used to travelling, wishes engagement with a Gentleman going Home. Address "X," *Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to, "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET FURNISHED, for a YEAR or LESS, KATEVILLE, 117, Malabar Hill. Apply to F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

FOR SALE.—SHARES of the MANCHESTER & BOMBAY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING Co., Ld. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOOD cheer's the root of good sound health,
The mountain air also;
The CLARENDON at Matheran
Of good cheer has full flow.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 190, lately vacated by D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, on one of the best spots on the Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. T. G. Hewlett. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

LADY'S RIDING HORSE FOR SALE, the property of Captain Mackie, proceeding to England. A very handsome CHESTNUT ARAB with good paces, and has been constantly ridden by a Lady.

Also a MAIL PHAETON and DOG CART. Apply to the Owner at Colaba.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT, Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO. LUMBER, &c.

12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,095 OARS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.
AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c., For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ½ and ¾ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

FOR SALE,
ICE WORKS AT MHOW,
ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars address:—

Mrs. STOCKBRIDGE,
MHOW.

19th February, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned VALUABLE RIDING and CARRIAGE HORSES, ARABS and WALERS and COUNTRY BREDS, the property of Government, purchased for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, will be put up to AUCTION at ALLAHABAD on or about the 22nd of March. Terms—CASH before delivery. Payments to be made to Major WILLIAMS.

1.—CIVIL SERVICE, a handsome Brown Waler Gelding, about 6 years old, and 16 hands high; a perfect Charger and Lady's Horse.

2.—GUNNER, a Bay Waler Gelding, aged about 15 hands a trained Charger, with all arms.

3.—BELLADONNA, a handsome Chestnut Waler Mare, about 7 years old and 15-3 high; a First Class Hunter and has been ridden as a Charger.

4.—CHANCE, the well-known Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years old and 14-2 high; a First Class Hunter and Pigsticker.

5.—THE MARQUIS, a handsome Bay Stud-Bred Gelding, aged, 14 3 high; a First Class Cross-Country Horse and Pigsticker.

6.—SALADIN, a handsome Grey Arab Horse, aged, 14-1½ high; a good Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

7.—CAVALIER, a handsome Grey Arab Gelding, about 6 years old and 15-2½ high; a very showy Horse with grand action.

8.—DICKENS, a handsome Brown Gelding, aged, about 9 and 15 hands high; a perfect Charger and Hunter.

9.—VON MOLTKE, a handsome Brown Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2 high; a perfect Charger and Lady's Horse.

10.—GUNNER, an Iron Grey Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1 high; capital Hack and Hunter.

11.—FRONTIER, the handsome Bay Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14-2 high; a perfect Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

12.—POONA, the handsome Flea bitten Arab Horse, aged about 8 and 14-2 high; capital Hack and Hunter.

13.—ELIM, a Grey Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1 high; good Hack and Lady's Horse.

14.—HIGHLANDER, a Grey Waler Gelding, aged, about 15-2½ high; a good Charger, Hack and Hunter.

15.—ARIEL, a handsome ticked Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1½; good Hack and Lady's Horse.

16.—BARODA, a Grey Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14-1 high; a good Hack and Hunter.

17.—ALI, a handsome Grey Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14-1½ high; a good Charger, Hack and Hunter.

18.—SIKINDUR, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2 high; a perfect Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

19.—THOMAS, a handsome White Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2½ higher; a perfect Charger and Hack and Hunter.

20.—A handsome Grey Arab Horse, about 5 years old and over 14 2 high; a perfect Charger and Hack. Lately imported.

21.—A Bay C. B Horse, aged, about 15-1½ high; a good Hack.

22. A Bay C. B. Horse, about 6 years old and 15-1 high; a good Hack.

23.—Grey C. B. Horse, aged, about 14-3 high; a good Hack.

24.—SEYMOUR }
25.—FITZGERALD } A handsome pair of Chestnut Waler Geldings, about 9 years old and 15-2 high; both are grand movers and go as leaders in a Team.

26.—RUBY }
27.—EMERALD } A handsome pair of Dark Bay T. B. Waler Geldings, aged 7 and 8 and 15-2 high; very fast, stylish horses.

28.—WAVERLY }
29.—BEVERLY } A handsome compact pair of Brown Waler Geldings, about 4 and 6 years old, and 15 hands high; both go in saddle, a first class pair for a Mail Phaeton.

30.—MISTAKE }
31.—MARY } A strong powerful pair of Walers, 4 and 6 years old and about 15-2½ high; a useful pair for any work.

32.—FORGET }
33.—FORGIVE } A handsome powerful pair of Chestnut Waler Geldings, about 4 and 6 years old and 15-2½ high; very fast and stylish movers.

All the above Horses are in steady work, the riding Horses have been ridden on parades as Hacks and after Pig, during the past Cold Season and most of them are up to average weight and believed to be sound and quiet.

The carriage pairs have all been doing hard work, are quiet in harness, and believed to be sound.

BEN. WILLIAMS, Major,
Special Duty H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. AUSTRALIA
AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF
GENUINE MEERSCHAUMS
DIRECT FROM VIENNA
OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY AND FINISH.

TOBACCOS.

FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
"Cream of the Crop."

MR. NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW
MIXTURE,
Put up in 1 lb. Tins,
Rs. 3 4 per Tin.

BEYNON AND STOCKEN'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE
WORLD RENOWNED
CIGARETTES
JUST RECEIVED,
Rs. 2 to 3.8 per Box of 100.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
In Splendid Condition,
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT

TO TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

Shirtmakers, Hosiers and Outfitters.

SUPPLY READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE—Every requisite for a LAND OR SEA JOURNEY suitable for all CLIMATES. Gentlemen on landing who may find their Clothing unsuitable for TROPICAL WEAR are respectfully invited to inspect A. & Co.'s LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful S[illegible] Rajpootana, with

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. — 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE just received per S.S. PEKIN, a large and very choice Supply of NEW COATINGS.

REAL SCOTCH TWEED for Suits.
Do. in Checks and Squares.
FANCY ANGOLA TWEEDS for Suits.
FASHIONABLE DOESKINS and CASHMERES for Trowsers.
BEDFORD CORD and WHIPCORD for Riding Trowsers.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM & COMPANY have just received a large supply of the above in all the Latest Shapes.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.
Spring Fastening.

	Rs.	a.
The "St. Albans" Twill Silk, Blue or Black, white spots.	3	8
New Checks and stripes	2	8
Rich plain colors, new shades	3	0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"Corinthian."

	Rs.	a.
Rich corded silk spots, stripes Rich satin	3	0
The Czarewitch, moderate size Sailor's Knot, the latest introduced, to fit any size neck without spring or metalfastening Fancy colours, spots or black	3	8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
"The Four in Hand."
A long folded Scarf.

	Rs.	a.
Will tie Knot or Bow. Rich Black corded Silk	3	0

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

Ladies	White Colored Dogskin Gauntlet	Two Buttons	Nett 2 12
Gents	White Colored		3 0
	Dogskin		2 12
	Doe, Military		4 8

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.
THE "EXCHANGE," "GRESHAM."

	Rs.	a.
Rich Fancy Stripes or Spots	2	8

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

	Rs.	a.
New Fancy Checks Fancy Stripes or Spots Rich Figured Satin	4	0

LORD NAPIER.
Large Pin-Scarf.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Stripes or spots Rich Black Silk and Satin	4	0

MADE UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Eton."

	Rs.	a.
Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes Moderate Size all Colors	2	0
Large Ends to lay under Collar, all Colors Rich Plain Colors, Long Ends	2	12

STRONG BRACES.

	Rs.	a.
Light Webb, French	2	8
The Celebrity Braces Patented	3	0
Scarlet Berlin, Extra Long	2	12
Strong Cantab	2	12
United Service Everlasting Best Bridle Leather	3	0

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

	Rs.	a.
Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Sticks	12	8
Extra Quality	15	8
Ladies	10	8
White Cotton Lined Green	5	8
Ladies' Sunshades, Buff Alpaca Lined Green	5	8

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT,
Bow, or for Ring.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Washing Bird's Eye	2 8	
New Fancy Checks	2 8	
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	2 8 to	3 4
Long Scarfs, best quality	3 0 to	4 0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black or Colour	1	0
Ditto Ditto Extra	1	0
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2	8

DRESS TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Plain White Folded		8
Made Bows		12
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1	0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY
Will Last for Years.

	Rs.	a.
Front Studs	4	8
Collar Studs	11	12
Solitaires per pair	5	8
Links, „	15	8

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plants, Rattans, Orange Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 0 to 2 8

A LARGE STOCK OF SAWMY & COIN SHIRT STUDS & PINS.

Our New Illustrated Free on Application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

A SKILLED NATIVE TAILOR and CUTTER OUT. Apply with Testimonials to the Officer Commanding D/C. R. H. A., Kirkee.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on FRIDAY, 17th March, at half-past five o'clock P. M., in the Boys' School. The HON. MR. JUSTICE WEST will preside.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the CHILDREN.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1876.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy, healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm Street. For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company has this day been ADJOURNED to 4 o'clock P.M., WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, and that in addition to the business previously advertised, it will be proposed that a Director be appointed in the place of NANJEE MOORARJEE, deceased.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will continue CLOSED until the said Adjourned Meeting shall have taken place.

E. M. FOGO, Chairman.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1876, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1875.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th day of March to the 15th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st March 1876.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March next at 3-30 P.M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Row, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business:—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM, Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March 1876, at 4-30 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,

B. SMYTH, & Co., Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd inclusive.

Calcutta, 10th March 1876.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1876.

TICKETS, RS. 10 (TEN) EACH.

CLOSES on the 25th May.

Apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B.—Please write legibly.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.
"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & CO., BYCULLA.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"
A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS
ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

Rates of Subscription (*in advance.*)

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With postage to Mofussil	Rs. 22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

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THACKER, VINING & Co., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 309.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to pre ious engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangement for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sheroor and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH MARCH 1876.

REUTER'S closing telegram of yesterday reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as unchanged, Surats very firm, at the same time the day's sales reached 20,000 bales, and spot quotations gave an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Omra, and 1-16d. in Good Fair Westerns. To arrive prices were also higher, Good Fair Omra with the G. F. clause, March-April shipment Canal being quoted at 4⅞d. per lb. This morning's Market opened quiet but steady; probable sales 12,000, actual imports 3,000 bales.

Yesterday's New York telegram still quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12⅞ cents per lb; futures are not quoted and may therefore be taken as unaltered. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports are:—

		1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts	...	18,000	14,000	17,000
Three days' „	...	26,000	21,000	27,00
Total since 1st Sept.		3,598,000	3,065,000	3,257,000

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday there was said to be more demand. Prices were firm and in some cases against buyers.

The London General Produce Markets were unaltered. At the Tanned Skin Sales 1,486,000 were offered There was a fair demand. Goat skins generally sold at a decline of 2d to 3d. Sheep skins, heavy weights, were 1d. per lb. lower.

CONSOLS this morning were quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the usual weekly Board meeting held this afternoon advanced their rates of discount and interest one per cent. all round. The movement was quite anticipated from the unfavourable character of the weekly return published by us this morning, and in some quarters a rise of two per cent. was considered by no means improbable.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at an advance in Bank Bills of 3-16d., and in private paper of ⅛d. per rupee. During the day the feeling became still stronger and telegraphic demand was done by one Bank at 1s. 9 1-16d. and at the close our rates show an advance of ⅛d. in Bank and 3-16d. per rupee in Credit Bills. At the rise there are however more buyers than sellers, and although at the moment it seems almost useless endeavouring to form an estimate of the probable course of the market, appearances look like our being near the top unless we are affected by disturbing advices from home. Bar Silver in London is said to have advanced to 53⅞d. per oz., but the late rapid rise has been due more to the temporary scarcity of money amongst the Exchange Banks than to the price of Silver, which, if Council drafts are allotted in London to-morrow, may be expected to recede gradually to its former level, if not below it. We quote to-day for Bills on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 9 to 1-16d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9⅜d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 7-16d.	„
Documents, 8 months' sight ...		1s. 9d½	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has fallen to ¼ per cent discount. In 60 days' sight there has been a large business done at 2¼ per cent. discount. The latter figure is equivalent to financing at 13¾ per cent, per annum and shows very distinctly the pressure for money at the moment.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we do not hear of any actual operations and it is impossible therefore to give quotations. For Fours probably par would be the nearest figure that could be named.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has shown considerable depression, especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies, in which with few exceptions a fall of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share must be quoted. Mofussil Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 10 and Bombay Burmah Trading Rs. 15 per share.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been limited. Yesterday's telegrams from Liverpool have induced sellers to ask an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, which buyers, looking to the rise in Exchange and Freights, have been unable to pay. We are now quite on a par with Liverpool currencies exclusive of commission, and unless a further rise is telegraphed the sterling cost here must give way. In the meantime the higher prices may induce increased supplies in the up-country markets which would tend eventually to make business more practicable at legitimate prices. Arrivals here yesterday were 7,840 bales, making 19,319 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are a trifle firmer to-day, a considerable business having been done at £2-1-3 for Liverpool, and for small lots £2.2.6 per ton has been paid. By Cape quotations are unchanged—viz. £1-15 for Wooden and £2 2.6 for Iron vessels, immediate shipment, and £2 5 for Iron ships April loading.

PIECE GOODS [illegible], but not at any improvement in prices. The rise in Exchange however places importers on a better footing, and with any activity in the demand, there is decidedly more room for business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	687½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
88,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,080
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,390
175	1,000	all	80	Bellary	705 xd.
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	490
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
220	280	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
222	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	925 xd
150	6,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
4,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,125	400	250	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	345
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	445
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	12p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
460	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

00	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
00	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
00	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,080
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	650
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	820
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	870
.400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1,000
2,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	250
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	970
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	980
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	775
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,185
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,150
4,000	620	all	40ps*	Oriental	730
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	850
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	808
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218'2'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	270
	£20	108'14'8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'8'15	do.	Do. New Shares	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,685
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	1,000	all	....	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
600	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	200
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	21
1,980	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	400
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 13th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·877
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum [illegible]	[illegible]
Minimum [illegible]	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	NNE, NW, NNW, S, SSW, SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

Now that the time has arrived when the stoppage of remittances from England, in the shape of Council Bills, is becoming practically felt, the effect is more marked than almost any one could have supposed; and even already there are distinct signs of a pressure for money—not likely to last very long perhaps, but likely to be severe until either Council Bills for silver can be brought out. It was an inexplicable thing that exchange should have continued to decline after the stoppage of money supplies was known, and there was nothing to give the least consistency to that state of things but the utter distrust as to the fate of silver in its fight with gold as a circulating medium—a distrust founded greatly on ignorance as to the extent and rapidity with which the inferior metal would likely be thrown upon the markets of the world. A most valuable contribution to the available information on the subject has just been made in a very able pamphlet published by a gentleman in the Financial Department, who presumably has at his disposal all the facts bearing on it that are possessed by Government itself. His own opinion, formed from his facts, is rather unfavorable for silver; but many experienced business men are inclined to think his facts and statistics rather tend to show that the late fall has been too great and too rapid for present circumstances, whatever may be the case in the more remote future. This week's events go to strengthen the latter opinion. The stoppage of Council Bills, so long as it did not actually press on the money markets of India, appears not to have been generally appreciated in its full importance, and the prognostications hazarded here, that, when their stoppage came to be actually felt, a check would be given to the downward course of exchange and to the cheap condition of money, have been more than supported by the event. The raising of the rates charged by the Banks of Bengal and Bombay, which took place last week, was the first sign of the withdrawal of ordinary money supplies. Since then those signs have become much more marked. Exchange, which further weakened [illegible] even after money became dearer, has had a sudden and strong rebound; since the end of last week rates have improved from 2 to 3 per cent., and, for the first time since the [illegible] began, [illegible] the simultaneous [illegible] of silver. The [illegible] power possessed by Government to arrest [illegible] in this country [illegible] become more evident than ever that continued [illegible] in part will have the most [illegible] results. As the facts bearing on the [illegible] of silver unfold themselves, they certainly tend to show that the [illegible] which has been going on for three centuries, will [illegible] but there is nothing to show that the tremendous fall of the last few months is a justifiable and permanent one.

The demand for the East, which has set in during the past week, has raised the price ⅛d. per oz., and, should Government make arrangements to suspend its home drawings, though for only a year or so, a considerable farther rise may be pretty confidently predicted. Both in Bombay and in Rangoon much greater life has appeared in export business during the past week, and, now that money is wanted, its shortness of supply is being keenly felt. For a couple of months or so, it is very probable, high rates may be experienced, and so somewhat improved rates for exchange. When silver is again poured into business channels, which it must be by that time, either by importations or by Government's home drawings, some reaction will no doubt be seen; but the late block in the sale of silver will have been relieved, and a more healthy position of the markets will have been attained. The opportunity will also be afforded for mercantile transactions to shape themselves in accordance with the relative values of the two circulating media, which, after all, are merely tokens for the settlement of barter transactions, when looked upon in their relation to trade.

This growing pressure for money is being aggravated by the decreasing state of the cash balances of the Presidency Banks. The cash in the Bank of Bengal has decreased 55 lakhs during the past month, and the Government balances are increasing but very little (this week they have gone down 3 lakhs), although supplies ought to have collected by this time, to meet Council Bills, here and in Bombay, to the extent of a crore and a half of rupees, which bills have not been drawn. The public demand on the Bank has increased 17 lakhs this week, and the cash is 21 lakhs down. The proportion of assets to liabilities is down to 57⅞ per cent., and the rates of interest and discount have been further raised by 1 per cent. The rate for demand loans is now 8 per cent., for discount of 30 day bills 9¼ per cent., and for 60 day bills 9½ per cent.

Silver has advanced to 53d. per oz. in London under the influence of buying for India, and the market is said to be cleared of stocks for the moment. Rupee paper is also being bought up for transmission here, and the 4 per cents have advanced to 85, in spite of their depressed state in India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling further receded on last Mail day, and on the day following, six months' sight Bank Bills selling at 1-8½, and telegraphic transfer at 1-8½, with the most gloomy appearance for the future. The news of increased activity in Cotton at Bombay, and in Rice at the Burmese ports, coupled with a restriction of financing facilities here, brought about a better feeling in the beginning of the present week, and since then rates have gradually, but steadily, advanced. A very fair amount of remitting business has been done: telegraphic at from 1-8½ up to 1-8-9/16 and six months' sight at from 1-8⅜ (a good ⅛ per cent. over last Mail's closing rate) up to 1-9. Buyers have been very stiff to deal with, especially latterly, and everything has been in their favour. Credits and documents have been difficult to place; there was business in the former at 1-8⅞, and yesterday morning at 1-9, advancing to-day, first to 1-9-1/8, and later on, when the wants of remitters were filled up, to 1-9¼. Document Bills came into the market earlier, and at one time were taken at 1-8⅞ to 1-8-13/16, but for the last day or two the Banks have been very backward in buying. At from 1-9 to 1-9-1/8 a moderate amount of business was arranged, but to-day sales came almost to a stand-still, owing to the stiffness of buyers, and transactions have been gone into at from 1-9¼ up to 1-9-7/16. Late in the day, rates became very stringent, but the selling quotations of Banks did not farther rise, remitting operations having been concluded early in the day at 1-9. Bank rates will therefore require to be quoted at a wider difference than usual from the rates for private paper:—

Bank Telegraphic		1-8½ to 9/16
Do.	3 months' sight	1-8⅞
Do.	6 months' sight	1-9
Credits and Clean Private Paper,	6 months' sight	1-9¼ to 5/16
Documents Bills	Ditto	1-9⅜ to 7/16

France.—Business has been done in document bills today at *Fr.* 2-24 six months' sight, and at *Fr.* 2-23 three months,' quotations standing at from those to a rather higher figure.

Bombay.—A considerable business has taken place in Bank Bills, at 99-12-0 on demand, and at 98-8-0 to 98-4-0 sixty days' sight, the quotation for the last closing at 98-4-0 to 98-0-0.

China.—Rates are lower, and it is difficult to bring buyers and sellers together, the former offering 218 and the latter asking 219 for thirty day dollar bills.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The altered appearance of the money market has told severely in this department, and business is again extremely restricted, very few stocks excepted. The favourable prospect Spinning Mills and Tea Gardens are at present going for nothing, and holders have only the consolation of knowing pretty certainly that their property is really a sound investment, although not immediately realisable on its merits.

Government Paper, however, requires more faith to hold than any of the industrial concerns do; and, until it is known for certain that England will be applied to for any fresh loans necessary, there is not much prospect of improvement in its standing. The fall this week has been very serious, and investors are becoming more and more chary of touching it. There has been some little anxiety shown to get out of the higher priced stocks, and even the staple Four per cents. have suffered almost in proportion. If Government feels any confidence in the future of silver, it might now reasonably offer to take up the Five and a half per cents against a Four per cent sterling loan at a moderately low price, the feeling against silver stocks having undergone so great a change during the past few weeks. A large amount of that stock is held in England, and its holders could likely be easily dealt with if no time were lost in approaching them. The market here is at present so weak that paper will not likely be sent out for sale, if anything like an equivalent can be had at home. This loan has fallen 5 per cent. during the past 3½ months, whilst four per cents have declined about only 1½ per cent.; so a grand opportunity exists for redeeming the former. Business has been done this week—in fours at 1¼ to ½ premium, in four and a half at 1⅝ to 1, and in five and a half at 4½ to 2⅝; but the closing prices are rather better than the points at which officers for paper have been available the last day or two.

4	per cents.	100½	
4½	per cents.	100⅞	to 101
5½	per cents.	102⅝	to 103

Bank Shares keep tolerably steady, and there has been a fair buying in Bengals at 1495 and 1402½. Nationals have been dealt in at 108½ and 110.

Tea Stocks are decidedly dull and transactions have been very few:—Borsillah 102, Central Cachar 132, Jokai 103, Monacherra 75, Majegram 112, Holta 101.

Spinning Mill Shares are also flat, with the exception of Barnagore, which have been taken for London. They have improved to 94, but Budge-Budge (75 paid) have been sold at 73 to 71, Oriental at 68 to 70, and Howrah at 71. Goosery have brought 218, but Bowreah are depressed, 85 having been accepted.

Coal Shares have dropped. Bengals have gone at 1,375, and Equitables at 190 to 185.

Miscellaneous Shares.—There has been a good demand for India General Steam at 465, and a fair amount of business has ensued. Crew and Co. have brought previous price of 114, ex-dividend Watson's press, 40; and Landing and Shipping, 40 to 41½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'S s.s. AUSTRALIA, 1,090 tons, Captain F. Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. HALLEY, 881 tons, Captain T. Harcus, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a cargo of 650 bales cotton, 25,443 cwts. linseed, and 3,999 cwts. rapeseed.

THE SHIP CARTVALE, 1,198 tons, Captain J. Hogg, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (November 15th), brought a cargo of 1,570 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE s.s. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain Shaw (Hughes Nephew's Line) sails for Liverpool via Suez Canal this morning at 10 A.M. with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. A. Gibbers, Captain and Mrs. Bredin and three children, Mrs. Neuberg, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss Baker, Mrs. Wrench and infant, Mrs. Moray and infant, Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. Hughes two children and European servant and a gentleman.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Rene	Roset	Mauritius, Jan 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Calcutta via Tellicherry
	Keerata Roodtin	Nacoda	Colombo, and Cochin.
	Gulnaar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Tribune	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Halley (s)	Harcus	Antwerp.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Coast and Carwar.
	Atalanta (s)	Shaw	Liverpool.

The Steamer Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Madeline, to Havre.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Helen Scott, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—493 bundles sheet iron, Mahamedally Abdoolally.
Atalanta s—450 bundles nail rod iron, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Clive s—219 bars iron, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Bengal s—6 cases cotton sewing thread Nemraz Vurdooram; 800 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo s—15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Yeddow s—31 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
City of Baltimore s—100 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Menzaleh s—6 cases oilmanstore, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.
Queen of Ceylon, 720 pieces asphalte, Remtoola Bhoyjeebhoy.
Hydaspes s—51 cases candles, R L Southern and Co.
Pekin s—15 hogsheads rum and 3 casks pale ale, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Australia s—70 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Colonsay—815 cwts myrabollams, Jetta Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3562½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Cape Verde, 4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
British Ambassador—64 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 61 bales cotton, Jeiram Dayal.
Prince Oscar—250 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 105 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 53 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass.
Clive s—46 bales wool, Mooljee Jetta and Co; 620 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 114 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 113 bales wool Volkart Brothers; 39 bales wool, Ramjee Foychund; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 56 bales cotton, Chuterbhoy Loya.
Yeddo s—[illegible] Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Khooshall Hurridass and Co; 162 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee.
Persia—1,250 cwts linseed, Treibjee and Co. [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—[illegible] shells, Jooseb Luteef; 40 cwts dry ginger, [illegible]; 7 bales hides, Cursetjee [illegible]; 1,250 cwts linseed, Treibjee and Co.
Rialto s—600 cwts myrabollams, Dyall Dhassee.
Pekin s—[illegible] packages [illegible] and 67 packages sundries, Parshotum Jooses; [illegible] cwts rape seed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28 cwts horns and 65 cases [illegible], Ramtoola Baloo; 47 cwts horns, Allabhoy Mahomed; 47 cwts horns, Nanseebhoy Allarkhia; 47 cwts horns, Allarkhia Sazan; 2,442 cwts nigerseed and 1,125 rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 304 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingston s—2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emperor—80 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—50 cwts coffee, S J Metha.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—629 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rialto s—400 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Glenhaven—150 cwts linseed, George Lockhart & Co.
Octavia—77½ cwts linseed, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co, 200 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—136 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Johnston, Surg Major, Bengal 4th P Infantry, on furlough from Kohat.

MARCH 13.

Eyre, Lieut, Bengal 23rd Pioneers, on furlough, from Jhelum.
Pattinger, Major, Bombay Staff, on——, from Poona.
Lacy, Col, Bengal 59th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Agra.
Magan, Captain, Madras 25th Reg N I, on leave, from Cannanore.
Bell, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Pierce, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th Regt N L I, on Med Cert, to England.

MARCH 13.

Wray, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave to Mahableshwar.

MARCH 14.

Sparrow, Surg Major, Madras 89th Regt, to rejoin, to Madras.
Thomson, Surg Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Bell, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Magan, Captain, Madras 25th Regt N 1, on leave, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Mach 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

With the approval of the Govr Genl in Council, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr J C Geddes, C S, for a period not exceeding three months, to revise the forms and accounts submitted to the High Court and to codify the rules and circulars issued by the High Court.

Mr Geddes assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th ultimo.

The Hon'ble W Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo from the leave granted him in Home Dept Notification No 636, dated the 16th July last.

The under-mentioned Officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Mr H G Cooke, Covenanted Civil Service, Asst Mag and Colr, Bengal, on 6th months Medl Cert.

Mr P T Carnegy, Asst Comr of the 2nd grade in Assam, to be Depy Comr of the 4th grade, vice Capt J Butler, deceased.

Lt F D Raikes, Asst Comr of the 4th grade in British Burma, to [illegible] or until further orders.

Mr B H Davidson, Dist Supt of Police of the 4th grade and Offg Dist Supt of the 3rd grde in British Burma, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 16th Dec last and to be Dist Supdt of Police of the 3rd grade with effect from the 10th Jany last and to continue to officiate as Dist Supt of the 2nd grade.

Mr T W Wood, Dist Supt of the 5th grade and Offg Dist Supdt of the 4th grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 16th Dec last and to be Dist Supt of the 4th grade, vice Mr Davidson, and to continue to Officiate as Dist Supt of the 3rd grade.

Mr W J Porter, Asst Dist Supt, to be Dist Supt of the 5th grade, vice Mr Wood.

Mr J K Hume, to be Asst Dist Supt, vice Mr Porter.

Mr M Macleod, Dist Supt of the 5th grade to officiate as Dist Supt of the 4th grade with effect from the 16th Dec last, vice Mr Wood.

Mr R C Stevenson, Asst Dist Supt, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 5th grade, vice Mr Macleod.

Mr J Dixon, Inspr of Police, to officiate as Asst Dist Supt, vice Mr Stevenson.

The services of the Revd W D Cowley, M A, Chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P.

The services of the Rev W F Armstrong, B A, Jun Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Revd J F A Gavin, B A, to be Chaplain of Sitapur in Oudh.

The Revd W F Armstrong, B A, a Jun Caplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 24th ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H Leeds, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, is allowed fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, under Sections 3 and 4, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1140P, dated 23rd April 1875, Mr J M Leishman, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 11th February 1876.

The services of Surg R Harvey, in medical charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Surgn R Caldecott, Offg in medical charge of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to the medical charge of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Surgn R Harvey.

Surgn-Maj H W Bellew, C S I, of the Bl Medl Establishment, to officiate as Residency Surgn, Nipal, with effect from 1st Feb 1876.

With reference to Notification No 501G, dated the 3rd March 1876, the subsidiary leave granted to Lt-Col E C, Ross, Pol Resident in the Persian Gulf, will have effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Maj A H E Campbell, Comdg the Resident's Escort, to officiate as Mily Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of taking charge, vice Lt-Col Fraser, on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Taylor is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptr Genl.

Privilege leave for two months and nine days, from after the 9th April 1876, is granted to Surgn-Maj H W Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint.

Surgn-Maj P F Bellew, Depy Assay Master, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, and Mr L G Hynes, Asst to the Mint Master, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, during Surgn-Maj Graham's absence, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:

Lt R J Bellew-Morgan, of the Bl S C. Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P W D—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd Aug 1875 (date of departure on furlough, 12th May 1873).

Lt R J Bellew-Morgan, of the Bl S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, P W D, is allowed extension of leave to the 22nd Aug 1875, the date on which he reported his return to India from the furlough to Europe granted to him by G G O No 503 of 1873.

Under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India donations from the canteens of the R A in India to the charitable funds at Woolwich, will be allowed to be remitted through the monthly remittance returns forwarded to the War Dep.

The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified:—

Lt Col (Bt Col W S Oliphant, of the R Engrs, G G O No 1282 of 1875—Persia, 1st March 1876, from Bombay.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) F W Baugh, of Infy, G G O No 2 of 1876—21st Feb 1876, from Bombay.

Lt-Col W Playfair, of Bl S C, G G O No 108 of 1876—Australia 25th Feb 1876, from Calcutta.

Surg-Maj J J McDermott, M D, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 12 8 of 18 5—Australia, 26th Feb 1876, from Calcutta.

Maj M Ramsay, of the Bl S C, G G O No 1319 of 1875—Duke of Devonshire, 17th Feb 1876, from Calcutta.

Surg C W S Deakin of Medl Dept, G G O No 171 of 1876—Australia, 26th Feb 1876, from Calcutta.

Lt J M D Lewes, of the Bl S C, G G O No 1179 of 1865—Europa 25th Feb 1876, from Bombay.

Lt C J R Fulford, of the Bl S C, G G O No 113 of 1876,—Europa, 25th Feb 1876, from Bombay.

Condr P M O'Laughlin, Store-keeper and Asst Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, G G O No 33 of 1876,—Euphrates 23rd Feb 1876, from Bombay.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to New Zealand on medical certificate:—

Hony Surgn-Maj Thomas Briscoe, of the Subdte Medl Dept, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on med cal certificate:—

Condr George Hutchings, attached to the Army Clothing Agency, Alipore,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj John Stewart, of the R A, Supt of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore,—for six months, under Rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj John Ince, M D, of the Medl Dept,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt William Ewbank Chambers, of the Bl S C,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lt J G Stone, Asst Supt of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, to officiate as Supt of the Factory, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj J Stewart, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers who were appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department:—

Capt H V Hunt, Bl S C, Qrmr, 25th (Punjab) 6 Regt of N I.

Lt C S Hogge, Bl S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I.

With reference to G G O of No 60 dated 18th Jan 1876, Lt Col W N Lees, Bl Infy, who has been residing in India under the terms of G G O No 797 of the 31st August 1872, is permitted to return to England with a view to residing in that country under the same conditions.

The services of Lt H L Wells, of the R Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the [illegible] dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 28th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Henry Peter Poleman Nash, 4th March.

Capt Alfred Bloomfield. 7th March 1876.

The under mentioned Officers of the R Engrs, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presy, reported their arrival on the date specified:—

Lt A C Folley, Lt J C Campbell, Lt H Finnis, Lt J A Ferrier, and Lt C R Hoskyn, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd Feb 1876.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Surg-Maj Charles Peter Costello, of the Medl Dept—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

This cancels G G O No 1071, dated the 29th Oct 1875.

Sergt J McDermott, Barrack Master, 2nd class, Central Provinces, is promoted to the Warrant grade of the late Barrack Dept, in the rank of Sub Condr, with effect from 20th June 1870.

The following extract from List No 3, dated the 11th Feb 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Capt J H W Osborne, Infy, Capt C H Bergman, Infy, Capt H A McNair, Cavy Lt J Abercrombie, S C, Maj Genl A Taylor, CB, RE, Surgn J Cleghorn, Lt A J Course-Scott, S C, Capt C H Jarbett, S C, and Capt W H Meiklejohn, Infy.

Granted extension of leave—Capt R F Lowis, R A, 7 months, private affairs.

The services of Lt E A E Wylly, of the 109th Foot, a probationer for the Bl S C, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 24th Punjab Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George in view to his admission to the M S C.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt George Frederic Churchill, 8th March 1876, and Lt James Mandeville Wood WonBeverhondt, 8th March 1876.—

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) J I, Nation, of the Bl S C, Comdt, 35th The Mynpoorie Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 5th March 1876.

Capt B Wemyss, of the Genl List, Infy—date of arrival at Fort William 6th March 1876.

The leave of absence for twenty days to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe, granted to Capt C Cowie, of the R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 2nd class, by G G O No 205 of the 25th Feb 1876, is extended to thirty days.

Supnmry Surgns Maj George Cochet Chesnaye, John Duncan, M D, and Edward Ord Tandy, of the Medl Dept, are brought on the establishment of Surgns Maj to fill existing vacancies.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe:—

Capt Llewellyn Wavell, of the Bl S C.—for twenty months. Sixteen months and one day on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

[illegible]

Lt-Col F W Stubbs, [illegible] Dalhousie, to officiate as Supt of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt-Col R Tierney, or until further orders.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, March 11.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr R H Finch, C.S, Asst Comr, Nimar, from the 1st April next or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr T Drysdale, Asst Comr, Wardha, availed himself of the ten days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 445, dated 11th ultimo, on the 4th instant, before noon.

Col J N H Maclean, Depy Comr, reported his departure on furlough to Europe granted to him, per Steamship Ceylon, which sailed from Bombay on the 6th inst.

Maj R Bythell, Cant Mag Asirgarh, assumed charge of the office of the Cant Mag at Asirgarh on the 6th inst, from Maj W H Newport, Bombay S C Offg Cant Mag.

Col J B Dennys is appointed to officiate as Comr, Nagpur Division, from the date he may receive charge from Col F L Magniac.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt J C Addison, R E, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, in "Gazette of India," P W Dept Notification No. 25, dated 20th Jan 1876, as Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Nagpur on the forenoon of the 3rd current, and is posted to the Kanhan Division.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, 9th March 1876.)

Mr W S Hillier, Asst Consvr of Forests, is transferred from the Fuel Reserve Central Division, to the Fuel Reserve Northern Division.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend John Brown Brunskill, Chaplain of Meean Meer, has obtained nine months' furlough on medical certificate, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr A. Anderson, Asst Comr, Kangra, has obtained nine months' furlough on medical certificate, under Sect 10 a, of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt H M M Wood, Asst Comr, is transferred from Amritsar to Jullundur, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst, as a temporary arrangement.

In amendment of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 8543, dated 2th Sept 1875, Capt R Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshawar was appointed to the charge of the Outpost of Mardan in the Yusafzai Sub-Division of the Peshawar Dist with effect from the afternoon of the 16th Sept 1875, during Capt Plowden's absence in Hazara.

The Revd J H Hocking, Chaplain of Kangra, reported his departure from Bombay, on the 1st March 1876, on the one year's furlough to Europe granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette," Order No 464, dated 9th Feb 1876.

Mr G W Leitner, PH D, M A, Principal Govt College, Lahore, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 4th March 1876, on return from the furlough granted to him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 403, dated 31st Jan 1873.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, Ferozpore, officiated as Cant Mag of Ferozepore, in addition to his other duties, from the 7th Aug to the 17th Sept 1875, both days inclusive.

Colonel H A Dwyer, Depy Comr of Shahpur, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, under Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect fom the 15th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 194, dated 24th Feb 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

In modification of Punjab Govt Order No 13, of the 10th Feb, it is notified that Mr J McAndrew, Dist Supt of Police, Amritsar, has obtained one year' furlough under Sec 7, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, subject to the result of an application which has been made to the Secy of State for the grant of furlough under the Civil Leave Code.

Col J W Younghusband, C S I Offg Inspr-Genl of Police, has obtained two months' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay, with effect from the 10th March, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Col H N Miller, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Rawalwindi Circle, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, vice Col Younghusband.

C H Ewart, Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Rawalpindi, vice Col Miller.

Mr W Haslett, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, is transferred in the same capacity to [illegible]

Capt R C Nicholetts, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from [illegible]

Mr Sydney Smith, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, Rohtak.

So much of Punjab Govt Order No 6, dated 31st Jan, as directed the transfer of Mr. S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, from the Kangra to the Shahpur Dist, is called.

Mr S J Stone, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Kangra to the Hoshiarpur Dist.

[This cancels Punjab Order No 7, dated 3rd Feb, appointing Mr Drysdale as Dist Supt of Hoshiarpur.]

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Umballa to Hoshiarpur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th February 1876.

Capt A L E H Holmes, Bl S C, recently returned from furlough, is attached for duty to the 15th Bl Cavy.

Surg Maj J C Morice, in joint medical charge of Simla, will take over charge of the Head Qrs Staff and Establishments at the station, from Surg Maj P W Sutherland, from 1st March 1876 " inclusive."

Vety Surg B L Glover, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Fyzabad, for duty with the R A, to travel at the public expense.

The undermentioned medical Subdte has leave of absence:—

Apothecary R Freeland, attached to the 109th Foot, for six months, on medical certificate, to Landour, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior Dist Order, dated the 11th Feb 1876, directing Surg A Barclay, M B to relieve Surg L E Eades of the medical charge of the 9th N I, from the 11th inst.

Dated the 15th Feb 1876, directing Surg L E Eades, 17th N I, to receive medical charge of the 9th N I, from Surg A Barclay, M B, pending the arrival of a medical officer from Calcutta.

Shillong Station Order, dated the 16th Feb 1876, appointing Capt A I Iles, 43rd N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 17th idem, during the absence of Capt A B C'lare, Offg Brde Maj Eastern Frontier Dist, on inspection tour with the Brigdr Genl Comdg.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 5th Feb 1876, directing Capt W M Meacham, Adjt 13th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Benares, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 5th Feb and until further orders, vice Capt F W Crohan.

13th Hussars—Regtl Order dated the 9th Feb 1876, appointing Lt and Adjt W Christie to act as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, during the absence of Capt H H F Gifford at the school of Garrison Instruction at Agra, there being no other qualified officer available.

1st Battalion 6th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 20th Jan 1876, appointing Lt F Longbourne to be Asst Instructor of Musketry vice Meredith, with effect from the above date.

1st Battalion 11th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Feb 1876, directing Capt H M Toller to perform the duties of Paymaster, vice Capt J H Bamfield, proceeded on leave on medical certificate to Europe.

Capt G V Meredith to be a member of the committee of paymastership, vice Capt J H Bamfield. (The committee of paymastership alluded to, was constituted by G O C C dated 16th March 1875, page 100)

Dated the 15th Feb 1876, appointing Lt W A J Murray to perform the duties of Qr Mr, with effect from the date of embarkation on leave, on medical certificate to Europe, of Qr Mr W Mullins.

40th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 11th Feb 1876, appointing Capt A Wilkinson, to act as Paymaster, with effect from the 1st idem, on the responsibility of the Committee of Paymastership constituted by G O C C of the 24th Feb 1875, page 76, vice Lt O Linton, proceeding on leave to Europe.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 18th Feb 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 30th Nov 1875, consequent on the departure of Lieut-Col F C J Brownlow, 2nd in Command, to join his appointment in the 3rd Bengal Cavalry:—

Capt H C Creak, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J L Ferris, 3rd Sqqadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Capt A J T Welchman, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 27th Feb 1876, appointing Lt E F J de C Rennick, 2nd Sqdn Subn, (returned from course of Garrison Instruction), to officiate as 1st Sqdn Subn, vice Capt A J T Welchman, Offg. as 3rd Sqdn Officer.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 14th Feb 1876, making the following addition to the regimental order of 27th July 1875, confirmed in G O C C 10th Aug 1875 page 363:—

Lt F M Rundell, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

5th N I—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Feb 1876, directing, Capt C H Stoddart, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Adjt, to retain his appointment of Offg Adjt, on promotion to the rank of Capt, with effect from the 11th Sept 1875.

13th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Feb 1873, making the following appointment, consequent on the departure of Lt Col W Playfair, Wing Officer, on predatory leave:—

Capt G B Stevens, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Brigad Staff—Maj P L Bellamy, 55th Foot, (Brde Maj Cawnpore,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars—Lt Col A L Annesley, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Hussars—Capt H Langtry, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj Genl D Reid, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Maj T Mahon, (No 2 Baty 6th Bgde,) to England per troop ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

16th Foot—Qr Mr G Beedle, to Bombay, from the 4th to the 19th March, on private affairs.

63rd Foot—Maj W F F Gordon, to port of embarkation, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

85th Foot—Surg Maj W F Skeen, M D, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt W Hill, (Qr Master 2nd Goorkha Regt), to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg D C Gro e, (attached to B Baty 19th Bgde R A), to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surg Maj W H Adley, in medical charge 15th Bengal Cavalry), to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 17	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ [illegible]	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Mar. 20	Monday	April 3
„	Mar. 27		

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

IZAT—March 13th, at Mortakka, the wife of Alexander Izat, Executive Engineer, Holkar State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PARKER—HARRISON—March 13th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. W. Maule, LL.B., Captain W. J. Parker, B. S. C., Assistant Commissioner, Kasauli, to Mary (Minnie), eldest daughter of Colonel Broadley Harrison, Commanding 10th Brigade Depôt, and of Kynaston, Ross, Herefordshire.

DEATH.

SMITH—March 10th, at Hornby Row, Henrietta Mabel, the beloved and infant daughter of Mrs. and Mr. J. B. Smith.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

THE Prince of Wales is supposed to have seen the Princes of India living in a new era of enlightenment—in an era when it would be impossible to repeat the drunken feats performed by Jehanghier, who used to get intoxicated in the evening and next morning punish all who had assisted in his orgies but himself "with a "terrible instrument having at the end of four "cords irons like spur-rowels, so that every stroke "made four wounds." A strange story, however, reaches us from the Punjab, which would appear to show that the good old times of brutality in India have not yet disappeared. We are told that a Maharaja who is well-known for the extravagance of his temperaments either in drinking or adorning himself has been acting lately as a kind of Blue Beard. He has murdered one or two of his relations, and his sisters-in-law have been appealing to the Government of India to take away the Maharaja's children from him or they may be murdered also. It is said that the affair is causing the utmost perplexity to the Government of India, because the Maharaja's recent liberality has been so conspicuous that it would be a pity to interfere with his pleasures in a serious way. But we have no sympathy with weak and compromising Govern[illegible] [illegible] really is the case that the [illegible] rumour we allude to is founded on fact, no attempt to "hush up the affair" should be permitted. What was good for Mulharrao the Mahratta for gross misgovernment ought to be equally good for a Rajpoot or Sikh nobleman. The Government of India knows very well whether the story of the crimes we allude to is true or not.

THE fruitless effort to sell some first-class race horses at Bombay, the other day, invites the inquiry whether racing in India is on the decline or not. On the whole, the answer must be in the affirmative, and we attribute the decadence of a once favourite sport to a variety of causes, a few of which only we need mention. Owners of race horses will ridicule the notion that *they*, of all people, can have any hand in this misadventure. They will cry out, "It is "we, and only we ourselves, who keep the game "upon its legs, and with heavy expenses and "infinite trouble as well;" but the truth is, that Indian racing men are no longer—of course, generally speaking—of the calibre that they were, and racing is no longer what it once was in India—a pastime that depended little upon speculation for its existence. It was the fault of owners of race horses—we might say their greed and vanity together—that they would not be content with the honest old Indian sport as it was, but must needs imitate the English turf —a precious model!—as closely as they could, with all the speculation and craft that goes on there. Of course, the imitation was more or less a failure, or a parody. Newmarket [illegible] has no real likeness in this country; but with professional jockeys, plunging, and spec[illegible] tion in a general way, owners got into [illegible] habit of thinking themselves tremendo[illegible] turf swells, and disgusted the public, wi[illegible] racing not a little as the consequenc[illegible] People resent impositions which are too pate[illegible] for disguise, and it became really intolerab[illegible] when every man who could gather half-a-doze[illegible] screws together gave himself the airs of a[illegible] Admiral Rous, or of the Leviathan. Thi[illegible] kind of thing might be called the ideal in di[illegible] tinction to the real sport of other days. It w[illegible] the abandonment of the Indian turf for a po[illegible] imitation of the English one, and we have [illegible] what we had without gaining what we wan[illegible] Besides this, the average owner of the d[illegible] an exceedingly fractious person, splitting [illegible] over everything, and disgusting the [illegible] loving public; indeed, it is hard to se[illegible] public money can be had for race me[illegible] where every second race, perhaps, is a walk[illegible]

Another cause of the waning interest [illegible] Indian turf is the astonishing popularit[illegible] sweeps, or lotteries, on the great English [illegible] such as the Derby, St. Leger, &c. One h[illegible] to look at the newspapers to perceive the [illegible] of these speculations which are annu[illegible] afloat, and no doubt to six men out [illegible] they offer as good a chance, or as bad [illegible] making a pot over an event, as the [illegible] Madras, or Calcutta races would do, [illegible] are conducted on fair principles, but [illegible] if stewards of our Indian races do [illegible] they are destroying the sport they [illegible] to be conserving when they lend [illegible] to Derby and St. Leger sweeps whi[illegible] the cash the public has to spare away [illegible] Indian turf. It would be far better [illegible] interests of the last if they discounte[illegible] such things, and, if it is not now too [illegible] strove to revive those old days of the Ind[illegible] turf when men raced much more for sport t[illegible] for money. As it is, we venture to say [illegible] there is more public *amusement*, mor[illegible] outsider to see for his subscriptio[illegible] little Mofussil Sky Races t[illegible] principal meetings where Ne[illegible] tied to an extent that is pos[illegible]

A third cause of offence [illegible] young gentlemen of small inco[illegible] tion, and the sensational kin[illegible] goes on at race ordinaries. [illegible] in India a sort of substitute [illegible] years past it has run into [illegible] It is bad on the face of it. Y[illegible] by good dinners and good wine to a condition of devil-may-carishness in which all things are roseate—especially horses. Then, in the noise and excitement of crowded rooms, with dice thrown under their noses, and with brandies and sodas in their heads, they go in for speculation which they would never dream of entering on in their sober senses and broad daylight. No wonder that some of their number become Levanters; no wonder that many a promising young fellow has loaded himself with debt in a single night, or been kicked out of his service for some disgraceful monetary transaction. These things have undoubtedly made racing to stink in the nostrils of more than the piously disposed, and whatever the speculators who are ruining the Indian turf may say to the contrary, they are not without a striking influence on the popularity of the sport. Heavy lotteries and big subscriptions have of late years been considered too much as the desiderata of Indian meetings. *Sport* has been thought a secondary consideration to rupees. The speculative owner, in fact, would have us believe that the whole Anglo-Indian community is as bent on gambling as himself, and promoters of meetings act according to his dicta in this thing; but the truth is, that not one man in half-a-dozen has any inclination to turf speculation here, though many have a very strong one towards sport. But what is sport? As we speak of it here, it is only with reference to the amusement of bye-gone times when every resident in a station or a town took a personal interest in the local races. Money did not produce that interest, for the lotteries of those days would not now be considered worth looking at. The interest was due to every one's acquaintance with the riders and the horses, and no one was afraid then to go upon the Indian turf lest he should be ruined. It was riding, with a good deal of concomitant dancing and dining, which made the Indian turf so popular twenty years ago; and, if we might make a somewhat forced comparison, we should say that racing in India in those times reminded us much more closely of jolly Punchestown than the present procedure reminds us of its model—Newmarket.

But it is very doubtful if the pleasant non-plunging meetings of the old days can come again. The public, as a body, are too hard up now through depreciated incomes to support the old style of meeting with subscriptions liberally. A man now-a-days prefers to invest fifty rupees in a Derby sweep, where he stands three chances of making a very pretty hawl, to paying it away in a mere subscription to local races. He is very doubtful about the quality of the sport there too, and he is almost sure it will be of a description in which, as an outsider, he can take no personal interest. So, one by one, the old supporters in subscriptions of the Indian turf drop off, and the game is left to speculators mostly, who, do what they will, can never make Indian racing anything of a rival with racing at home. The end of it all will be, most likely, that racing in this country, as it is now conducted, must die under the grosser charms and competition of the turf at home, and, when that event occurs, let us hope that the pastime will come out something new as the Phœnix from its ashes.

We do not think India is a country suited at all to a purely speculative turf, like that of England. It is true that even in the old times there were large sums won and lost on the Indian course, but it was done in a way that concerned the public little. It was individuals who speculated, but the public had their sport. And many men kept racing establishments at a dead loss for the mere pleasure of the thing. They did not then, as is too often the case now, race to make money by it. However, it is easy to see that this change is greatly due to the differences which twenty years have made in Anglo-Indian existence. More men are married now, more men go home now, there are more ties and attractions out of the country than there used to be, and everything is dear comparatively with what it used to be. Even the men have changed, and the old "open house" type of jovial Anglo-Indian, generous to a fault, and choleric to a degree, will soon be a specimen as antique as the dodo—more's the pity. Sham and humbug pervades everything in India now, and Pecksniff is the deity before whom Juggernath hides his diminished head. Even the race course has not escaped what is everywhere, and, though cant seems out of place there, it is not.

SLIGHT indeed are the indications which often warn us of the course coming events may take, and farseeing are those who can attach their full importance to such indications, however slight. But few, however, are blessed with this perceptive wisdom, and the majority of people will see no danger whatever till they are actually brought face to face with it. If this myopia exists much in individuals, it is no less patent in Governments and communities, and with Governments especially it may and no doubt often is the result of wilfulness rather than of insensibility. With them the desire to shirk trouble and responsibility, together with, as we see matters in this country, a studied indifference to public opinion, may prevail to beget indifference to the indications the worth of which they may at the same time fully realize. Were things different we should have seen ere this more notice taken of the warning notes which have been sounded of the growing discontent but too apparent in the Medical Department of the public service. These warnings are not confined to local publications, but are now pretty diffuse in most of the professional periodicals in England and in not a few of the lay ones. As a result of them it will not be out of place to inform our readers that the War Office authorities at home had to postpone indefinitely a competitive examination for commissions in the Medical Department of the home service which was to have been held in February last in consequence of no candidates appearing to contest the honour of filling the forty vacancies announced. This fact will give a clearer indication th[illegible]ount of writing of th[illegible] favour [illegible]ic service [illegible]

[illegible] hand, that the medical men accept these terms with their eyes open, and that therefore complaint is barred by their own voluntary act. This reasoning sounds logical enough as it stands, but there is an explanation which will put the matter in quite a different light, and which will further clearly show an *arrière pensée* on the part of the India Office in their preliminary dealings with young medical men about to compete for Indian appointments. In the issued notices of vacancies by the Indian Office there are two scales of pay laid down; the one *unemployed*—we beg particular attention to the term as in this the *arrière pensée* we accuse the India Office of lies concealed—and the other the pay of appointments. Taking both these scales at their literal meaning, intending candidates reason that the time for which they will be *unemployed* and subject to the rate of subsistance granted under that term must be very short indeed, otherwise their services would not be in demand, and therefore they found their prospects on the pay of *appointments*, which is fairly liberal, all things considered. In this belief they reach India, and then only their eyes are fully opened to what they have actually let themselves in for, and for what treatment they have abandoned whatever professional prospects their own abilities or the interest of friends might have opened for them at home. The term *unemployed*, as understood out here, means general duty, and that duty is not a bit more general than it is disagreeable, difficult, and every hard name we can apply to it. Far from being unemployed, their services are, as they suspected, only too urgently required, and work they will have to, and that hard and at once; but in the matter of pay they have been seriously in error, and for the next five years they shall get no more than this pittance —Rs. 286-10 per mensem. True, some lucky one amongst them may secure a permanent appointment within that term, and then his prospects are fair enough. But lucky indeed must he be to do so, and, as we view matters, some powerful friend at head-quarters is the only piece of luck by which any one of them may be so favoured.

Now, the most expensive and hardest term of a medical officer's whole service is this first five years during which he is paid as unemployed at a rate we have quoted more than once. He is bucketed about the Presidency wherever there is disagreeable work to be done, or any extra press of sickness; and at a moment's notice he must be off without a murmur, providing himself with all effective carriage and necessaries, whenever his orders may indicate. So long as a senior is unemployed, he will not, if possible, be allowed to hold an appointment, not even an acting one; for, as the seniors—that is, those who joined the service before 1864—draw as much pay unemployed as serving, their active service may be said to cost nothing, and the allowance a junior acting in an appointment would be entitled to may be saved by keeping him as it is termed *unemployed*. We must say we think it beneath the dignity of the India Office to withhold these facts from intending candidates, and thereby leave itself open to the accusation of a reservation in its dealings with them. Were the facts properly known, we doubt if the keen competition which at present takes place for Indian medical appointments would last very long, and then Cannon Street would find itself in the same position as was Whitehall in February. We think it would be manifestly more dignified for the India Office to place clearly before intending candidates their actual prospects than to have them made aware of them by means of communications, from their friends who have ventured hither, in the public press. But a short time ago a letter appeared in the *Lancet* from a successful candidate warning his friends. He says the fact has gradually but surely dawned on him that he has been regularly *done*. His rupee, he says, is in reality only worth to him a shilling. The exchange makes it only about 1s. 8d., but that does not trouble him much, as he will not be able to make any use of the exchange for many a day. In his absolute wants and expenses he finds he can make less use and procure fewer comforts for his rupee than he could for a shilling at home. His pay is barely able to procure him absolute necessaries, and is infinitely inferior to 10s. a day at home with which he might there at least enjoy some of the pleasures of life, while out here duty takes him to where such pleasures are unknown, and very often to places where life is a mere miserable existence without aim or object. Those who live at large and healthy stations in India can hardly realize this, but there are many stations and these the majority where it would come fully home to them. We think it really unfair to leave it in the power of officers to inform their friends that they have been regularly taken in. There are two courses open, either of which the India Office should follow. First, either check future complaints by giving explicit publication to [illegible] intending to compete; or, secondly, remedy the present state of things [illegible] during the first five years [illegible] ance as will at least keep them The Rs. 286 10 we have so often alluded to can only do so in a poverty which cannot even be called "genteel."

THE PROVINCE OF BURMAH.

THE report of the administration of British Burmah always contains very full accounts of the progress that part of the Indian Empire is making, owing, in a measure, to "Mr. Eden's vigorous administration," as the last report triumphantly asserts, but the natural capacities of the province must be taken into account as well. Burmah benefited largely by the demand in 1874 for their chief product—rice, the price of which the late famine in Bengal enhanced considerably, and enjoyed the unusual advantage of getting extraordinarily high prices in a season of great abundance. The prosperity [illegible] of Burmah is a matter which [illegible] dispute; [illegible] is now ben[illegible]

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, 14TH MARCH.

The news from Rawul Pindee states that the Bishop has passed two bad nights and is very seriously ill.

LAHORE, 14TH MARCH.

The health of the Bishop of Calcutta is causing considerable anxiety. The medical attendants have pronounced him to be decidedly worse.

CANON DUCKWORTH.

Canon Duckworth's progress is most satisfactory.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF LAHORE.

Mr. Baillie, the Assistant Commissioner of Lahore, retires from the service.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 14TH MARCH.

In the Legislative Council to-day the Bill to relieve encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore was passed. A discussion took place on the Criminal Tribes Extension Act.

Mr. Hobhouse got leave to introduce a Bill for the better control of dramatic performances.

Mr. Bayley introduced a Bill for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Sir W. Muir presented the report of the Committees on the Presidency Banks Bill and the Coinage Bill.

Mr. Hope presented the report of the Committee on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill. There was no discussion on the Bill.

Mr. Cockerell's name was added to several select committees.

THE CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

The Census of Calcutta will be taken by the police, under the superintendence of Mr. Beverly, on the night of the 6th April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13TH MARCH.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived here from London to-day.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

BERLIN, 13TH MARCH.

The German Squadron in the China seas is to be reinforced.

TURKEY AND HERZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13TH MARCH.

The Turks deny that they were defeated by the insurgents in the engagement on the 6th instant.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, 13TH MARCH.

Intelligence received here from Massowah states that the Abyssinian troops were routed by the Egyptians on the 9th instant, and that King John was suing for peace. Meanwhile hostilities have been suspended and negotiations for peace are proceeding.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

HONGKONG, 13TH MARCH.

The statement that China had agreed to pay Russia a sum of ten million taels in consideration of Russia withdrawing from Khokand is not confirmed. It was published by the *Shanghai Daily News* as a rumour only. The same paper adds that the evacuation includes the province of Illi, and that China requires a loan of twenty million taels of which half is for the Russian indemnity.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo were delivered in London this morning.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been very firm.

Fair Dhollers........................ 4 5/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been more demand, prices firm and in some cases against buyers.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94¼

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 103⅞

THE Bank of Bombay raised its rates of interest and discount yesterday one per cent. all round.

ACCORDING to the latest authentic news from Pekin, we are told by the *Pioneer*, dated the 2nd of March, Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber were close to the Yunnan frontier by the 3rd of February, and expected to reach Yunnanfoo by the end of last month. They are reported all well.

DR. MONIER WILLIAMS has distributed his last remaining bundle of "Propositions," and left the country. We shall next hear of him, the *Pioneer* thinks, as explaining to Oxford dons the wonders of the East, and imploring them, with renewed energy, to build an institute. Let them build by all means; for they are sure to find something or somebody to put inside it. Rinkualists could always be found, at all events.

IN the report in yesterday's paper of the Prince's reception of the Municipal deputation, it was erroneously stated that "Mr. Maclean and Mr. Pedder" remained to tiffin after the rest of the deputation had left. Mr. Pedder was invited to tiffin; Mr. Maclean had not that honour, but only stayed on board for a short time at the request of Sir Bartle Frere, who wished to speak to him, but could not find leisure till the Prince had retired to his own rooms.

IN the *Central Provinces Gazette* the following notice of Mr. Carpenter's death is given:—"The Chief Commissioner deeply regrets to have to announce the death on the evening of the 5th instant, from injuries the effects of an accident, of Mr. C. W. Carpenter, C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Nagpur Division. Whilst Government loses in him a very valuable public servant, the Chief Commissioner, in common with his numerous friends in the North Western and in these Provinces, deplores the loss of one, whose sweetness of disposition endeared him to all, and whose many sterling qualities gave promise of a brilliant future career."

COMPARING the results for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 5th February were 5,929 against 6,416 in the previous week. There was only one death registered under the head of cholera; it occurred in the city of Delhi. From small-pox 142 deaths were registered against 198 in the previous week. The disease continues to be very fatal in the city of Lahore and town of Palwal; 20 deaths were registered under this head in the former, and 17 in the latter. At Amritsar 5 small-pox deaths were registered against 9 in the previous week. The health of the large town is, with a few exceptions, better than it has been for a long time. There were 386 male and 353 female births registered.

THE *Indu Prakash*, in an article on the "Royal Titles Bill," assures the English Ministry that, "in return for their act of imperial policy in making the Queen an Empress the Princes and the people of this country expect to receive privileges befitting an imperial giver, and that if these expectations are not to be fulfilled, the policy would be a mistake and would be viewed by the Indian nation in a light which cannot be agreeable to British greatness. It behoves the Ministry, therefore, to consider how this expectation is to be fulfilled. So far as the British Provinces are considered, we should think that representation in Parliament would be a very appropriate attendant on the Queen's assumption of the new title. But we regret to see there appears to be no such intention to favour India."

WE learn from the *Eastern Budget* that large collections of money, provisions, &c., are still being made in Russia for the Herzegovinian insurgents. Besides the gifts of the Emperor and the members of his family, and those of various municipalities and corporations, which alone amount to several hundred thousand roubles, the "Red Cross" Society at St. Petersburg has fitted up a hospital corps with 100 beds, which has been sent to the seat of the insurrection. This corps is amply provided with clothing, preserved meats, medicines, and a sum of 60,000 roubles for expenses. Among the subscriptions opened for this object are that of the Slavonic Committee, whose branch at St. Petersburg alone has already collected 100,000 roubles, and the Moscow branch 85,000; that of the Servian community at Moscow amounting to 20,000 roubles; that of the *Golos* newspaper, to 33,000 roubles; and so on. Even the Russian railway officials have subscribed 7,000 roubles for the insurgents.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 9th March 1876, that no rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects continue unchanged. There has been a general and beneficial fall in Sind, but none elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency: the harvest is progressing. In Berar and the Central Provinces the *rabi* cuttings continue; the outturn is expected to be good. In Bengal there has been general rain in the Eastern and South Central Districts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Balasore and parts of Chota Nagpore; none in Behar: the rain has facilitated ploughing for the cultivation of early rice. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces except in Kumaon; in Rohilkhand the crops are reported to promise badly: elsewhere prospects are good. None has fallen in Oudh; prospects are good. In the Punjab there has been more or less rain in all districts except Delhi, Hissar and Umballa; in these it is badly wanted. In Assam there have been good falls, and prospects are good. From Rajpootana a slight fall is reported from Bhurtpore.

THE administration report of the Telegraph Department for the year 1874-75 shows that the total capital expenditure for the year has been Rs. 11,94,673; and the gross capital outlay both in India and Ceylon amounts to Rs. 2,96,60,675, or nearly 3 millions sterling. The revenue receipts have been Rs. 22,46,032 and the expenditure Rs. 26,63,839, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,17,807, an improvement on previous years when the net deficit amounted to Rs. 5,61,666. The number of paid messages were 837,391 against 745,468 in the previous year, and the total message revenue Rs. 19,16,878 as against Rs. 17,83,431 in 1873-74. The press messages show a total increase of 1,831 over the previous year, and there has been a diminution in Reuter's messages but an increase in those of others. At the ordinary rates the Department would have realised Rs. 90,273 by the 4,206 press messages, thus showing a rebate of Rs. 72,452 in favour of the press. This is a convenient way of throwing halfpence to the press, but the more correct estimate would be to state that but for the press messages the Department would not have realised their Rs. 17,821.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—It is merely an outcome, we suppose, of the fast life we live in these days, that there is so marked a tendency to abridge the words we use in ordinary conversation. We are too busy to call an omnibus an omnibus, while 'bus answers all the purpose; and the same thing applies to numerous other words. The powerful hold that slang has taken upon the language of our daily intercourse, arises from a sort of commercial brevity—the result of quick apprehension—which produces the special slang of the factory and workshop; and even the college and studio have their slang terms for "talking shop." A slang phrase on the stage is the surest way to elicit laughter and applause. The cant or patter of thieves is not to be confounded with this terse language; for "slang" has reached the dignity of a dictionary, and learned treatises are written upon its derivations. Forms of slang derived from the barrack or the hunting field are very popular at home and English novels show its diffusion in literature also; but in India the language positively bristles with obstacles to the foreigner. He is told that he will "bust his crust" if he doesn't take care. At the club he is told that merchant or broker has "gone up," and he dwells perhaps upon Enoch and translation; while a man's happiness is measured by "the altitude of his goose." The sprightliness of slang sometimes atones for its use, but there are two conditions under which it is unpardonable—in literature, and worse still, on the lips of the fair, who do not always stick at a trifle to illustrate an epigram. It is a real deformity in both cases.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Poona* has just completed her second trip to Calcutta, and we (*Calcutta Statesman*) took the opportunity of seeing her a day or two ago, at her moorings in Garden Reach. The vessel is four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet long, 42 broad, and 30 feet deep. Her engines are of 550 horse power nominal, and 2,600 indicated, giving on the trial trip which took place after her extensive alterations under very unfavourable circumstances an average speed of 14 knots. She has accommodation for two hundred 1st class and fifty 2nd class passengers. The cabins both on the spar and main decks are unusually large and comfortable. The saloon is spacious and beautiful, and very lofty and well ventilated. It is painted light green, and ornamented with gold work, in very chaste and elegant taste, producing a most happy effect. The fore-saloon must be especially pleasant in hot weather, the more so, as there is no motion from the screw there, which makes it a capital place for the *cacoethes scribendi* sailor. The second class cabins and saloons are far above the average even of P. and O. steamers. They are all on the main deck, and are roomy and comfortable. The quarter deck is very large, wide, and free from obstructions. The hurricane deck affords a fine promenade in hot weather, exposed as it is in every direction to the breeze. The ship had the character of a roller on her first outward voyage owing to the quantity of dead weight on board; but on her homeward voyage, and coming out this time, she was, we understand, particularly steady. The vessel leaves Calcutta for Southampton, we see, on the 23rd instant.

THE *Friend of India* writes as follows:—"It is a disputed question among middle-aged gentlemen, and especially widowers, whether English-born or Indian-born women make the best wives. The younger generation of men hardly care to discuss the problem philosophically, but are contented with either. Perhaps if votes could be taken on the subject, the result would show in favour of the home bred damsels, strangers to India and its ways, though there is doubtless much to be said on the other side, and by it. The ordinary impression prevalent of an Indian-born young lady is that she is Indian from the crown of her head to the soles of her boots. Her detractors aver that she speaks the vernaculars with her *ayah* in preference to the Queen's English, that she is *au fait* with all the mysteries of *Curry Bhat*—whatever that is, and that she firmly believes the Royal Family habitually dine upon Crosse and Blackwell's 'tins' of many delicacies, regardless of expense as becomes people of their pay and allowances. They swear that she is painfully modest in public, but not so much so in private. That she has the same horror as her refined American sister of alluding to the leg of the table, but that she can exhibit her own understandings with a *naïveté* or a coquettishness inconsistent with a curious delicacy of mind. They stigmatise her as a flirt, as mercenary, and of inferior education, and say she is coarse before she is old, and old before she is young. On the other hand, her admirers are loud in her praises. They speak highly of her common sense; of her superior management as a housewife; of her knowledge of *ghee* and other bazaar supplies; of the salutary terror in which she holds her domestic servants; of her comparative simplicity in dress; and the more enthusiastic even go so far as to compare her to Solomon's picture of a good woman in the last chapter of Proverbs, who clothes her household in scarlet, and whose price is above rubies. * * * * The distinction between the two classes, the old and the new, is seen in the free and easy open house style of living of the one, in contrast with the somewhat eremitical reserve of the other. After all, when women only come to India to quit it as soon as they can, the place affords them little incentive to make the best of it, but this was not the way with the wives and daughters of the men belonging to the ancient services—people who, whether they wished it or not were compelled by force of circumstances to think of India as their home for years or for ever, and who acted in accordance with those home instincts of which hospitality is for one thing a lively characteristic."

SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGE HORSES.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO., the well known auctioneers of the city, sold by public auction yesterday, at the camp at Wellington Reclamation ground, several valuable carriage horses, which had been purchased by Government for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The sale was held under instructions from Major B. Williams, of the staff of His Royal Highness. The attendance at the sale was not very encouraging. The following was the result of the bids:—

Kildare and Kenneth, a handsome pair of upstanding Bay Waler Geldings, about four and five years old, and about 15-3 high, very fast and showy, were knocked down to Dr. Close, of H. E. the Governor's staff, for Rs. 1,250.

Dennis and Barney, a strong powerful pair of Bay Waler Geldings, four and six years old, and about 15-2 high, were sold to Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, for Rs. 1,200.

Colaba and Malaba, a handsome pair of T. B. Walers, a Gelding and a horse, about six and seven years old, and 16-2 high, were sold to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., C.S.I., for Rs. 1,500.

Sweetheart and Baronet, a handsome pair of Bay Waler mares, about seven and ten years old, and 15-2 high, very fast steppers, were sold to Colonel C. Lucas, for Rs. 700.

A pair of chestnut stud-bred and carriage mares, about five and six years old, and 15 high, were sold to Dr. Murphy, of the [illegible] Asylum, for Rs. 800.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN WUDWAN AND RAJKOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I am surprised to find that with a fine road and excellent chance of profit there is no arrangement for a facility of communication between the above two stations, one of which is a terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and great commercial town, and the other a central town of the highest political importance in this province, I send you the following suggestions with a view that the attention of the authorities and some enterprising and industrious capitalist, as well as the public at large, may be drawn to it.

The distance between these places is 73 miles which can be easily cleared in 14 hours by placing seven stages of a horse carriage at distances of nearly ten miles. The ordinary speed of a horse carriage is seven miles an hour, and I have no doubt that allowing for short stoppages on the way, and some unforeseen delays occasionally, it will be sufficient to give 12 hours, but I leave a broader margin to prevent the remotest fear of disappointment.

The facility thus afforded would enable officials and men of business whom it now takes three days each way to start from Rajkote at 6 p.m. after doing the day's work, and reach Wudwan in time for the railway train, and would enable those who have come to Wudwan by rail to leave at 7 p.m. and reach Rajkote before office hours, besides being saved the vexatious annoyance of slow journeys and the many other hardships attending them.

I now come to the important question of figures—*i. e.*, expenses and profits.

Two horses at each stage, and one extra to provide for accidents, would make fifteen, and these with a driver to each would in this part of the country cost at most rupees three hundred per mensem. An outlay of rupees fifteen hundred or two thousand for the horses, five hundred for two shigrams or tongas, and five hundred for other miscellaneous requirements, will make a total of rupees three thousand. Interest on this sum at 9 per cent. would be Rs. 22½, say 25 per mensem. I would add to this Rs. 25 per mensem to be laid aside as reserve fund for meeting any extraordinary charges such as replacing a dead horse, &c, &c. Against these three hundred and fifty rupees the income at the rate of rupees three per head each way on four passengers would be rupees seven hundred and twenty per mensem, or nearly double the total amount of all the items on the debit side. But even supposing that it would not be possible to get for passengers every day (the probability being on the other side), there can be no doubt whatever of the arrangement giving a net profit of at least rupees two hundred per mensem, thus enabling the enterprising gentleman or gentlemen to double his capital in fifteen months. I am told that there was some arrangement of bullock shigrams, but it failed. The causes I gather to be these:—The rate was very high, and the road was not then in such good condition. But competition of bullock shigrams against the common gharries can bear no comparison to the comfort and advantages of a horse carriage, for which the road is now newly laid down.

The hours named above are about those at which the mails leave Wudwan and Rajkote, and it would, therefore, be advantageous both to the Postal Department and the person or persons undertaking the plan under reference if an arrangement could be made for carrying the mails likewise.

In the figures above given I have rather overestimated the cost and underestimated he income, but as usual elsewhere increased facilities must increase traffic, and there is every probability of the profits being large even at reduced rates, and the business becoming a most useful, creditable, and lucrative undertaking.

As I am a comparative stranger to this part of the province, my suggestions may be open to criticism, but I should be quite satisfied if this letter will have the effect of drawing attention to the subject, the only object of my writing whereon is

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

February 29.

THE RYOTS *versus* THE MONEY-LENDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past the attention of the press has been drawn to the ruinous state of the Mofussil ryots. Various schemes for reforming their fallen lot have been proposed and rejected, as none of them have found favour with the executive power of the State.

The fact is admitted, and yet the cause is far from being traced to the right spot. The extravagance of the ryots on the occasions of marriage and other festivals has been referred to by all their advocates. The revenue assessment has been blamed in no measured terms; and to it is admittedly ascribed the beginning of the ryots' resort to money-lenders, who, it is not denied, fleece them without mercy or compunction, taking advantage of their ignorance and needy circumstances. The money-lenders or the Marwarees in the Deccan and the Kherawall Brahmins in Guzerat, thus have fed fat at the expense and misery of a very useful class of the community. The manner in which the money-lenders succeeded in deluding the courts of law has also been laid bare. All parties—the Bar and the Bench—are convinced of the roguries practised systematically by these unscrupulous sorts of human beings. The problem, therefore, is simply to devise some means by which they can be entrapped in the meshes of a legal tribunal and be made to suffer criminally for their iniquitous acts and schemes; or the Legislature should step in and make a law in favour of the ryots by which the judgment creditor may be declared incapable of executing any writ against their person or property. Can anything of such a nature be accomplished by the Legislature without offending the vested interests of the monied class? In my humble opinion, it can be done without the least difficulty.

The law of the Mofussil (Reg. V. of 1827) throws the *onus* of proving non-consideration of a note of hand on the defendant, if he admitted the execution of the note. This procedure is in effect equivalent to compelling a defendant to prove a negative. The defendant adduces some witnesses, and the Court disbelieves them and a verdict is entered for the plaintiff without his ever being put upon an oath to contradict the case of the defendant. It is a well known custom that notes of hand are executed and passed and attested without any money having been delivered at the point of time. There is no exception in any case whatever. All the law officers in the Mofussil are cognizant of this custom, and yet the judges believe implicitly any amount of nonsense uttered in open Courts by attesting witnesses. The result is that the defendants, in simple money claims, have to seek the wall and the money-lenders come out successfully! The decrees thus obtained are at once executed, and to save their effects the ryots are obliged to renew their bonds with perhaps increased interests. Written contracts, such as the bonds are taken to be, are simple contracts in the eye of law, and the plaintiff ought to be forced to prove both the execution and consideration paid for them. The above law reverses the position of the parties to the contract. Hence the chief source of all mischief in the case of the ignorant ryots. Nothing can be easier than for the Legislature to repeal the section 9 of Regulation V. of 1827 which runs—"Written acknowledgment of debts in any shape shall not be held conclusive in a Court of law as to the amount, *if the defendant show that a full consideration has not been received*," and to lay upon the lender the burden of proving the payment of the full amount. Such an enactment will turn, in a great degree, the scale in favour of the borrower. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished in such hard times.

It is true no usury law can prevent the lenders from defeating or evading it. But it is worthy of note that under the former native *régime* or in the Gaekwar's dominions, the money-lenders are unable to harass the ryots for payment of the debts. This is owing not to a defect in the judicial procedure of native courts, but to the *sense of honour* that obtains in the community. We seldom find rich merchants becoming bankrupts there, even by sudden turn of the wheel of fortune. They will try to pay every pie of what they have, before they will accept the stigma of bankruptcy attached to their name down to posterity. Even money law suits there are very scarce. The rate of interest is very low, and a Marwaree of the Deccan stamp is seldom found settled in Native States and flourishing by his trade iniquities and chicanery. In these respects at least the Native States must be credited with a better sense of duty towards their subjects, as they have promulgated no such *reformed* and *refined* procedures by which the crafty profit at the expense of the innocent. Look at the insolvents of the upper classes that revel in luxury and opulence after they have gone through the operation of the Insolvency Court. Such a phenomenon is seldom observable in Native States as a rule; the man who dishonestly resorts to such a trick is doomed for ever. There have been patent instances in which the bankrupts have not shown their faces before the public men in the Mofussil of the British *Raj*. The force of public opinion is there so strong.

But the money-lending class who deal with ryots deserve no sympathy at the hands of either the public or the benign Government. Their gains are gains of enormities, and it is incumbent upon any Government to put down enormities with a high hand. The Bombay and the Bengal Governments have already set an example by passing Talookdari Acts, and have saved from ruin a class of talookdars who deserved no sympathy at the hands of a paternal Government. The Oude, Ahmedabad, and Broach talookdars have been rescued from the grasps of their money-lenders by the intervention of the Legislative Acts, and by the interference of the local Government who have framed rules, in conformity with the provisions of the Acts, quite favourable to the interests of the talookdars.

Again, in the case of the ryots, the Government have, in some degree, been the indirect means of the ryots' impecuniosity, now so much deplored by all. The enhancement of the land revenue and the compelling of the payment by instalments at stated dates with the risk of paying 96 per cent. interest in case of default, all these have conduced to the indebtedness [illegible] the bounden duty of G [illegible] burden of taxation, [illegible] the other burden [illegible] ment can do in [illegible] Firstly, to exten [illegible] the Mofussil, ha [illegible] of occupancy [illegible] intact with th [illegible] Secondly, to [illegible] ryots, afte [illegible] release the [illegible] oution is [illegible] the ryot [illegible] who [illegible] made [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]

TANNA STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter in your paper of to-day, signed "Periodical," states that the Tanna station-master and his daughter are suffering from small-pox at the railway station. As this statement is likely to cause some alarm to passengers, I think it right to state that the station-master and his family were removed from the Company's premises on March 6th, five days before "Periodical's" letter was written. Before rushing into print, it would be well if "Periodical" would ascertain the truth of his statement.—Yours, &c.,

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Suptg. Surgeon G. I. P. Ry.

Infirmary, 14th March.

TOM THE BARBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps the only person left behind from the Prince of Wales's camp is Tom the Barber. I was startled this morning to receive an early visit from this now interesting person who surprised me by appearing in his red livery covered with gold lace, the same he wore during H. R. H.'s tour. I assure you, Sir, that I was gratified to see Tom doing me first the honour to shave with razors presented to him by Lord Codrington and other members of the Royal suite. Tom at once entered into a very interesting conversation of the different countries he had seen, and the grand *tamashas* prepared for the Royal Visitor, who was gracious enough to present him with a silver medal which decorated his breast; at the sight of this distinguished token it struck me that he must have proved a favourite of His Royal Highness, and on questioning him whether the Prince was pleased with his tonsorial qualifications, Tom handed me a bundle of letters with gilt and blue monograms and asked me to read them. These proved to be certificates given by all the noblemen of H. R. H.'s suite. There was one signed by the Private Equery, in which it is stated that His Royal Highness was pleased with Tom's abilities as a barber, and that a silver medal was presented to him. The other certificates all spoke in high terms of Tom's "razors [illegible] well," of his "light and steady hand," of being civil, attentive, &c. After perusing these interesting papers, Tom expressed his deep regret that through jealousy his castemen threatened to excommunicate him were he to proceed on board the Serapis to England, when he was asked to accompany the Royal suite. He also regretted that a petition, which he had laid before the feet of the Prince praying for redress against the late order excluding barbers from carrying on their avocation in barracks, was not opportune. It was presented at the time when the Prince was "doing" Nepaul, but His Royal Highness graciously condescended to state that the petition will be attended to when His Royal Highness arrives at home. Visions of pomp and pageantry are now departed, and Tom is in a fix what to do with himself; whether he should open a place of business in the Fort, or accept the offer made to him by Prince Jumboo of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters and rations. He asked for my opinion on this serious matter, for he feels it now *infra dig* to lather the chins of ordinary mortals. After a few moments' deliberation I advised him not to place his trust in Princes but go round and pay his respects to his old friends, who will no doubt be glad to see him and take him back in their employ.

My object in chronicling this morning's incident is to prepare your readers not to be startled like myself some of these odd mornings should Tom favour them with an early call attired in his bright livery and new decorations.

E. G. C.

BOMBAY.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hoosainkhan Hyderkhan, a back-buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,121; of these were 618 new admissions, consisting of 204 Hindoos, 335 Mussulmans, 6 Parsees, 14 Christians, and 1 of other caste. The dai 4 average attendance being 73·13.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICES.—We hear that the offices of the Commissary General will be removed next month from Poona to Bombay. The preliminary arrangements have been completed; and by the middle of next month the offices will have been removed and located in the King's Barracks, Fort.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Three boatmen, named Gunnoo Gopal, Rajoo Biccajee, and Kondoo Kristnajee, were yesterday convicted by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, of carrying a greater number of passengers in their respective boats than they were licensed to carry, and were fined, defendants Nos. 1 and 3 Rs. 10 each and No. 2 Rs. 7.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender, named Kondlick Mussoo, who had been previously convicted twelve different times of theft, was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing a *dhotur* belonging to Rahimtoola Ahmed.

ASSAULTING AND RESISTING A HIGH COURT BAILIFF.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a fisherman, named Nagoo Fakeera, stood charged with assaulting Mr. R. Boileau, a bailiff of the High Court, on the 8th instant, and resisting him from the execution of his duty. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence for the defence, adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 10.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Babajee Pandoorung and Noor Mahomed Ismail were each fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former for travelling in a carriage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company from the Marine Line station to the Churney Road station without having paid his fare, and the latter for travelling from Mahim to Dadur station in a similar manner.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—A short time ago a notice was received by the Superintendent of the Government Central Press to vacate the portion of the King's Barracks occupied by it, as the same was required for the use of the Commissary General's offices. The press has accordingly been removed to the old Secretariat buildings, which have been thoroughly repaired for the purpose. The Superintendent is to live on the upper portion of the building. The old stables have been converted into store rooms.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Robinson, of the British ship Romulus, was yesterday sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship of which he is an articled seaman.—A similar charge that was pending before Mr. Nana Morojee at the same Court against Pedro Barabisho and six other seamen of the British ship Berteaux, on being called on for hearing yesterday, was further postponed for hearing to this day.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at H. M.'s House of Correction, on view of the body of Abdool Nassier. The deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment, passed on him by Sir Charles Sargent on the 9th July 1874, on being convicted on a charge of house-breaking and theft. He had been under treatment in the Jail Hospital since the 5th February last. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by bronchitis and asthma.

H. M. S. DORIS.—We are authorised to state that the five admissions from H. M. S. Doris into the European General Hospital on Saturday last, referred to in the *Gazette* of Monday, were not cases of small-pox, and that the men will return to their ship. Captain Fremantle wishes us to add that these men were sent to hospital as a precautionary measure, in consequence of some similarity in their symptoms with those of small-pox, but that they were not placed in the small-pox ward at the hospital, and that up to this date there has been no case of small-pox among any of the officers or seamen of the Doris.

ASSAULT AT BANDORA.—On Saturday last at Bandora a complaint was made to the Fouzdar by Mr. Shapoorjee Deventry that his wife, Jurbai, had been assaulted by Cowasjee Ardasir Deventry and his son Goostadjee Cowasjee Deventry. The complainant has taken the contract from the Bombay Municipality to supply the residents on Bandora Hill with Vehar water. A dispute arose in consequence of the defendants from some cause not getting the water they required, the wife of the complainant interfered, and was struck with a stick on the head, receiving a severe cut, by one of the defendants. The hearing of the case is postponed till the recovery of complainant's wife.

DEATH OF MR. H. BURTON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Burton, late a member of Mr. Lewis's Dramatic and Burlesque Company. Mr. Burton was attacked with small-pox not many days ago, and died on Monday night at the European General Hospital. He was only 26 years of age, and was the son of Mr. W. Burton, a celebrated circus proprietor of Redbank in Australia. Mr. Burton joined Lewis's Company in 1873 and was much liked by his professional brothers, who followed his remains to the Sewree Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The funeral expenses were defrayed by the members of the company. The other members of this company who are now attacked with small-pox are, we are glad to say, progressing most favourably.

[illegible] BOMBAY.

[illegible] patients under treatment [illegible] the several hospitals, [illegible] charges and deaths [illegible] ing to yesterday [illegible] spital, 56 under [illegible] d 1 death. [illegible] treatment, [illegible] At the [illegible] nt, no [illegible]

ACCIDENT TO MR. CLEVELAND.

AN accident of a serious character, but which happily is not likely to be attended with dangerous consequences, happened to Mr. Cleveland, the solicitor yesterday morning. Mr. Cleveland was riding at about 7 o'clock from Scott's yard in the direction of the Kennedy Sea-Face Road, when his horse, which was trotting at a brisk pace, suddenly dropped straight down and fell over on his side. Mr. Cleveland was stunned for a second or two, and when he got up he found blood coming from his forehead and from a cut just over the right eye. At first he thought some of his ribs were broken, as he could not get his breath and there was a good deal of pain there. Colonel Hatch shortly afterwards rode up, and he washed the blood away, and Mr. Cleveland got into a buggy and went to his house at Breach Candy. Dr. Hunter, who was called in, says the ribs are not broken, but that Mr. Cleveland had a wonderful escape of being very seriously hurt. At the moment the horse went down Mr. Cleveland thought he was travelling on the solid road, but it turned out that the horse was crossing a drain four feet deep, and that a hole in it had been repaired by a piece of old jungle wood which was eaten up with dry rot. Some straw had been put over the wood and earth thrown on the top of that, so that there was nothing whatever to show that a drain was underneath. The scandalous part of the thing is that the landlord had been repeatedly warned against the dangerous state in which this drain has been for years.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices. Capt. Henry, presided, and there were also present—Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook, Lt.-Col. Hancock, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Hewlett brought before [illegible] certain clauses which he proposed should be incorporated in the amended Municipal Acts, for prevention of the spread of infectious diseases,—for the disinfection of clothing, and dwellings, &c.

Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, alluding to the present epidemic of small-pox in the town, suggested that it would be advisable to add another clause, providing for compulsory vaccination. This was a very large question, and as a rule he was not much in favour of compulsory vaccination. He thought it was better, as far as they could, to refrain from compulsion, and one especially strong point against it was that they could not enforce it throughout India. He had recently had some rather startling facts brought to his notice. He believed at the smallest estimate there were 14,000 or 15,000,—say 16,000 births in Bombay every year, and the total annual number of vaccinations was 9,500, so that, allowing for deaths in infancy, there were at least 5,000 children born in Bombay every year who were allowed to grow up unprotected against small-pox. Then, of course, a great number of other unvaccinated people came into the city from outside. There was a small-pox epidemic in Bombay about every fourth year, and during each intervening period there would be 20,000 people would grow up unprotected. Experience showed that a great number of these unprotected people were attacked by small-pox, and he thought the question whether it was not worth while to obtain compulsory powers of vaccination in Bombay was a subject for the serious consideration of the Town Council.

The Chairman—I think there can't be a doubt of it.

Mr. Pedder said the town had a considerable immunity from infectious diseases for several years, but that immunity would not last for ever as the present epidemic plainly showed. They had a pretty severe attack of cholera last year, and this year there was small-pox in the town, and next year the epidemic might be changed to one of scarlet fever. The danger from infectious diseases had no doubt been of late years much lessened in Bombay, but the lesson they had learned during the last two years (notwithstanding that the Health Department had never been more effectively worked than under Dr. Weir) that there was still considerable danger from those sources.

In answer to a question from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Pedder said he thought himself that the general feeling among native gentlemen was in favour of compulsory vaccination, but the Government of India, who were generally averse to compulsory measures, had not hitherto been in favour of it, and he fancied H. E. the Governor was averse to compulsion. He thought, however, that recent experiences formed a very strong argument in favour of it; and if they were to try compulsory examination, they should inaugurate it immediately after the present epidemic is over. (Hear, hear).

It was decided that a clause should be added as Mr. Pedder proposed, and should be considered with the others next week.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs 1,200, from Section 12, Market Department "Repairs," to meet the cost of lighting the Bandora slaughter-houses, the Corporation to be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 934-8, to meet the cost of providing the lamps, &c. Mr. Pedder explained that hitherto the work at the slaughter-houses had been done by the light of small oil-butties, and it was considered advisable that a more efficient system of lighting should be adopted.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 6,655 from the cash balance, to meet the cost of constructing a cutcha road from the Frere Road, west of the G. I. P. Railway goods shed, to Lawrence DeLima Street, Mazagon.

Mr. Pedder submitted a proposal from the Port Trust that the Corporation should give up to them a portion of a piece of ground, (formerly a burial and burning ground,) the possession of which is in dispute, on condition that they relinquished their claim to the remaining portion. Mr. Pedder said it was not a matter of very great importance, and he should recommend the Council to accede to the proposal. The proposal was approved.

A letter was submitted from Mr. Pedder, asking the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 50,000 from the cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a new sewer along Marine Street to the Custom House, to intercept the sewage at present passing into the Custom House basin. Mr. Pedder explained that for years past there had been most violent complaints made by the Dockyard authorities and others regarding the state of the sewer which crosses Marine Street, near the High Court, and falls into the Dockyard basin. He believed there had been several cases of typhoid fever among persons employed in the Dockyard, which had been directly imputed by medical authorities to the effects of this drain. Several representations had been made to the Corporation on the subject, dating from 1873, when a Government Resolution was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, requesting him to arrange for the conversion of the drain.

Dr. Hewlett said this had been a most urgent need for many years past, and the intercepting sewer would have been made before this time, had not some financial difficulty arisen. It was imperative that the work should be carried out at once.

Dr. Blaney and Dr. Cook also warmly supported the project.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee counselled a delay.

On the motion of Lt.-Col. Hancock it was resolved that the recommendation should be adopted, the voting being six for and one against.

The Council then rose.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. CHUSTNARAO PANDURUNG.

This suit was postponed by judge's order made in chambers.

THE SAME BANK V. BHANJEE ZOOTAMEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lang for the defendant. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long cause list.

THE SAME BANK V. CAWASJEE KAIKHOSROO PATUCK.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was described on the register as an article clerk to Messrs. Keir and Ramsden; and there was an order for substituted service upon him, which was effected by posting a summons to the door of the Court-house and of house No. 5, Mazagon Gunpowder Works. Mr. Stead proved the claim, and the Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,000, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

THE SAME BANK V. LUXMIRAM TOOLJARAM.

There was no appearance for either party, and his Lordship struck out the case under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE following cases came before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, at the High Court, yesterday:—

HUNIVSMUL NOUMUL V. ROOPCHUND BHOYCHUND AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Kashinath, who appeared for the plaintiff, a postponement of the hearing was granted till the 18th of April.

CHRUSHNA RUNGAPPA V. VEERCHUND MOTHA AND OTHERS.

The defendant applied for an adjournment, which was granted by his Lordship, till the 28th of April next.

DOONGA HEERA AND OTHERS V. DUTRAM ANNOPCHUND.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. Service of notice having been proved, a decree was entered for the sum claimed Rs. 1,975, being the amount of two promissory notes, with interest at 42 per cent. per annum, and with interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till date of payment.

ITCHACHUND JUGJEEVUNDAS V. SAROOPCHUND CULIANCHUND AND ANOTHER.

There was no appearance of either party, and the case was struck out.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is without [illegible] and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the Syrup is [illegible] all the objections which are so often urged against [illegible] is at once the simple truth and the highest praise any other medicine can receive. We may be wrong [illegible] Syrup seems to us the perfection of an aperient for any age or either sex. Bottles Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12. [illegible] Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

MDLE. OLGA DUBOIN.

MDLE. OLGA DUBOIN, the accomplished pianiste who played at Government House, Calcutta, before the Prince of Wales, has arrived in Bombay and intends giving a few Concerts here, previous to her departure to Jubbulpore, Benares and other places *en route* to Simla. Mdle. Duboin is a young lady, born in Moscow but of French parentage. She received her musical education at the Conservatoire de Leipsic and was a pupil of the celebrated Moscheles. She possesses very high testimonials and had letters to some of the staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Mdle. Duboin has obtained the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to her first Concert, which will be given in the Town Hall at an early date.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION'S CLAIM AGAINST PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

ON Monday, at the High Court, the matter of a summons and a cross-summons in the above matter was resumed for discussion before Mr. Justice Green. The summons, dated 15th January, 1876, was taken out by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator, requiring Mr. Premchund Roychund, one of the purchasers of the assets of the association, to show cause why the order of the 23rd April 1874 (which directed him to pay Rs. 10,325) should not be executed against him under sections 216 of the Civil Procedure Code, and why he should not pay the costs of and incidental to the judge's summons and order. The cross-summons, dated 25th January 1876, taken out by Mr. Premchund Roychund, required the official liquidator on the other hand, to show cause why Mr. Justice Bayley's order of the 23rd April 1874, or so much thereof as directed Mr. Premchund to pay to the official liquidator Rs. 10,325 with interest, being his contribution towards the balance of the purchase-money of the assets of the association with costs, should not be discharged; and why the liquidator should not refund to Mr. Premchund such sum as, under the terms of Mr. Justice Bayley's decision, shall have been found to have been paid in excess of [illegible] due. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for Mr. Premchund Roychund; and the Advocate General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the official liquidator.

Mr. Latham replied to Mr. Starling's objection made the other day, to the effect that this was in effect an application for a review of judgment, and that his learned friend could not go into the merits of the case unless he made out a case for a review. Mr. Latham said he admitted the principle; but this was not, he submitted, an application for a review, although the effect of the application, if granted, would be to vary considerably the order made by Mr. Justice Bayley. It was in Mr. Justice Bayley's own order that the official liquidator's charge for commission, Rs. 16,000, should be disallowed, as also other charges.

His Lordship—Really your application amounts to an application for a stay of execution indefinitely: it is not for a review.

Mr. Latham said that as the guarantors of the assets themselves repudiated the accounts submitted by the official liquidator, it would be inequitable to deny his client the right to repudiate them also, because he accepted them simply for the reason that the guarantors, the parties immediately interested therein, had accepted them as correct. The learned counsel therefore argued that he should be allowed to go on with his application.

The Advocate General contended that this was really an application for a review of judgment, which should not be allowed unless his learned friend made out a case for a review.

His Lordship ruled this was not an application for a review, but for a stay of execution; and that Mr. Latham might be allowed to go on.

Mr. Latham then went on to address the Court on the summons taken out by his client, Premchund Roychund. He recapitulated some of the points to which he had drawn the Court's attention on the previous occasion. Kessowjee and Ahmedbhoy were interested in the assets in a double capacity: they might benefit either as guarantors or as purchasers of the assets. But Premchund had not the same interest; and when Kessowjee and Ahmedbhoy repudiated the accounts and got the amount reduced by Rs. 30,000, it was certainly Premchund's interest to look into the correctness of those accounts in order to show that the amount demanded of him by the official liquidator was not due. Mr. Justice Bayley knocked off Rs. 30,000 from the charges made by the liquidator against the assets collected by him; and if further items were disallowed, Premchund, instead of having anything to pay to the liquidator, would be entitled to a refund. The learned counsel then went on reading the affidavits, which were voluminous, but the contents of which were of no public interest. It appeared Premchund had paid Rs. 7,000 out of the Rs. 10,375 due by him as his fourth share of the deficiency in the assets. As to the accounts put in by the liquidator, the learned counsel said no one ever saw a more hopeless muddle; for it was found that the accounts varied to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

The official liquidator's affidavit stated that Premchund had never before disputed his liability in respect of the deficiency on the assets. Several other affidavits were read.

Mr. Latham pointed out the items in the liquidator's account of charges against the assets, aggregating a sum of Rs. 61,811, to which his client objected. Among these were two items of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 11,000 being the law charges due to Mr. Hurrell and Dr. Dallas respectively. Mr. Latham submitted that if there was an error or errors in the liquidator's accounts, there was nothing to prevent his client's going into them now and showing the errors to the satisfaction of the Court; and that as to the charges made by the liquidator, they must be paid out of the funds of the company.

Mr. Latham claimed the privilege of being heard after Mr. Marriott had replied on behalf of the official liquidator, which was allowed. At this stage of the discussion, the matter was adjourned.

Yesterday Mr. Marriott replied on behalf of the official liquidator. He said the account now objected to by his learned friend was accepted seven years ago by Mr. Rimington as arbitrator on behalf of the guarantors and purchasers of the assets, and that it could not be re-opened or disputed now.

His Lordship said that out of the Rs. 1,04,000, he understood Mr. Latham to raise no objection to Rs. 40,000, but he objected to the liquidator claiming about Rs. 61,000, including the commission, the establishment charges and the law charges paid to Mr. Hurrell and Dr. Dallas.

Mr. Marriott explained how the reference to Mr. Rimington was led up to. At a meeting held in August 1868, at which Premchund and others were present, it was distinctly understood that the charges now objected to were to be paid by the purchasers of the assets. Mr. Rimington adjusted the charges as arbitrator; and the adjustment was agreed to at a meeting held on the 7th April 1869. As to Mr. Hurrell's charge of Rs. 16,000, the learned counsel produced a memo. signed by Premchund and the other purchasers of the assets, who all agreed to the amount being paid; and now after so many years, it was not open to any of the purchasers to dispute the liability. As to the commission of the liquidators for realizing the six lakhs of assets, the learned counsel made copious references to the documents in the case, and submitted that the commission was clearly understood to be paid by the purchasers of the assets, and by no other party. The liquidators could not be expected to work for nothing, and as the purchasers of the assets were the parties who benefited, surely according to common sense they were the persons to pay the commission. This view would be strengthened if the Court looked at the original agreement of compromise of the 12th June 1867. The liquidators were not only the servants of the company, but also the servants of the creditors.

His Lordship said that, in the case of a deceased person, the assets would mean what remained available for distribution after deducting the expenses of realization; and in that way, the point was in favour of Mr. Marriott's argument, whether assets did not mean what remained after satisfying necessary charges.

Mr. Marriott submitted that assets meant what remained after the cost of collection, according to several sections of the Joint Stock Company's Act to which he referred. If that be the construction, it would clearly entitle the liquidator to deduct the expenses of collecting the assets; and that was the understanding between the parties, under which Mr. Hurrell's bill for Rs. 16,000 was paid with the knowledge and consent of the purchasers. The assets were estimated at Rs. 8,21,000, and in selling them for six lakhs, no doubt the cost of collection was present to the minds of the liquidators and purchasers; and that accounted for the fact, as the learned counsel submitted, that they were sold only for six lakhs. The learned counsel mentioned instances in which claims amounting to Rs. 96,000 were compromised for Rs. 5 in one instance claims amounting to Rs. 41,000 were compromised for Rs. 15,000 in another, and so on; and said that the liquidators were against their wishes compelled by the purchasers to accede to these mock-compromises. If the assets were, under the circumstances, not as much as the liquidators could have made them if left uncontrolled, the fault was entirely of the purchasers themselves, who let off solvent parties for nominal sums in several instances; and they (the purchasers) should bear the consequences of their own acts. Premchund at one time said he was merely a nominee in the purchase of the assets; and the learned counsel read extracts from the affidavits of Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey to show that he was the chief agent whom the liquidators at all times consulted. As to Dr. Dallas's bill for Rs. 11,000, which Premchund asked to be disallowed, the learned counsel produced a voucher signed by Premchund and the other purchasers, which distinctly authorized the payment of the amount Mr. Marriott had not finished his reply when the matter was further adjourned until to-morrow

COOLING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES DURING THE HOT SEASON.

RESOLUTION—BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 497-510 G—R. dated the 6th March 1874.

Read also—

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow, No 2726, dated the 18th December 1875, forwarding a Report by the Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, on the trial made with punkahs in the upper class carriages of the line during the hot season of 1875.

OBSERVATIONS.—The importance of devising some means for alleviating the discomfort attendant on Railway travelling during the hot season in certain parts of India has been for a long time felt, and various experiments have from time to time been made on different Railways with this object. The letter from the Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, now read, gives an account of experiments made on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, with a punkah invented by Mr. Cooke, Locomotive Superintendent of that Railway.

The views expressed by passengers of the use of Mr. Cooke's punkah are encouraging, but as yet the apparatus has only been applied to 1st class carriages. Full details of the cost of working this punkah, compared with the number of passengers carried, have not been furnished, but from statistical information of the average filling of carriage stock on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and other lines in India, it is probable that the expense of working would not exceed per unit passenger mile for 1st class ⅓rd of a pie, for 2nd class ⅛ of a pie, and for 3rd class 1/35 of a pie. Traffic statistics on the Railways in India show a very material decrease in the number of travellers during the hot months, and it is evident that means to avert the discouraging influence of the heat against travelling should be sought not only as a matter of humanity, but also in the interest of the Railways.

RESOLUTION.—The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, should be directed to request a continuance of the experiment made with Mr. Cooke's punkahs during the coming hot season on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and that their application be extended to the carriages of the lower class; careful accounts of expense incurred being kept in order to determine the cost per unit passenger mile.

The Director of State Railways should be instructed to organize similar trials on State lines, and the attention of all Railway Managers shoud be directed to the subject.

GRAND CEREMONY OF OPENING THE GAS WORKS AT JAIPUR.

(*From Correspondent of the Englishman.*)

JAIPUR, MARCH 7, 1876.

YESTERDAY was a very eventful day for Jaipur. His Highness the Maharaja, with great ceremony, opened the gas works. Before describing these grand doings, I shall briefly relate how gas originally came to be introduced into Jaipur. In 1875 an Austrian gentleman, named Adolf Silbiger, who had previously earned a name in the gas line at Bombay, by performing certain experiments in lighting up the Queen's Road, and who had also lighted the public gardens at Haidarabad at the opening of the Nizam's State Railway, in October, 1874, came to Jaipur, and explained to the Maharaja his system of lighting gas by self-acting engines. His Highness ordered his billiard rooms to be lighted, and as this was done to his satisfaction, Mr. Silbiger was at once sent home, well provided with funds, to purchase the materials for lighting the whole city with gas. This was in June last year. On his return, after a stay of six weeks in Europe, the first stone of the work-shops was laid, and from that time to this, there has scarcely been one of the daily trains which arrived at Jaipur that has not been freighted with waggons of materials in the way of posts, pipes, &c. Pipes have been laid right through the city, as the roads are broad, regular, and straight, with clean pavements and well washed houses flanking them, the green lamp-posts, ranging on each side at distances of 100 feet, produce a very desirable effect. If it had not been for the positively disgraceful tardiness of the Railway Companies in forwarding the requisite materials, the city would have been lighted during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Fancy goods taking 20 days to come from Calcutta and Bombay! The East Indian and G. I. P. Railways are not so much to blame as the Rajputana State Railway, the proceedings of which were scandalous. In spite of telegram upon telegram, and letter upon letter, urging the quick despatch of the materials, the goods were sometimes detained for ten whole days at Agra. How annoying this disappointment must have been to the Maharaja is more easily imagined than described. However, being one of those who possess, what is so rare in Native Princes, common sense, he did not vent his spleen on the still more disappointment Silbiger, who would rather have lost 10,000 Rupees than have missed the satisfaction it would have given the Maharaja to have had his city lighted with gas during he royal visit. However, all difficulties were overcome, and yesterday was fixed for the ceremony of lighting the first jet. The gas manufactory is situated just outside the city walls, between the Ajmir and the Sanganir gates. A large shamiana was erected opposite the engine rooms, and was very handsomely carpeted. In the centre was a table covered with red baize, on which were fine flower pots containing as accurately manufactured artificial flowers and shrubs as possible. There were roses, tulips, and lilies on plants of a couple of feet high, with the leaves so nicely imitated that it was no easy matter, without a close inspection, to pronounce the plants artificial. These were brought out from Vienna. The ceremony was to take place at ½ past 5 o'clock, and a little after that hour the Maharaja arrived accompained by Maharaja Pertab Sing, Prince of Jodhpur, who is known as the pattern sportsman of India, Thakur Fatteh Sing, the Prime Minister of Jaipur, Pandit Kissen Laljee, Private Secretary to His Highness, the brother of the Prime Minister, and a score of Nobles and Sirdars, Babu Kanti Chandra, Director of Public Instruction, and all the leading officials. The English residents of Jaipur, Dr. Husband, Mrs. Silbiger, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Patoon, and others awaited the arrival of His Highness at the gas works. Scarcely had the unpretending looking, but neat turnout of the Maharaja, which consisted of a pair of well bred Walers and a Mail Phaeton left the gate, than the Political Agent, Col. Beynon, drove up in a splendid carriage drawn by four black horses. The Maharaja then took the Political Agent over the works, and, after a close inspection, returned to the shamiana. I must say that I have never before noticed the Maharaja dressed with such care and precision; a suit of black satin, lined with gold lace, and a neat turban, fastened with a star of brilliants, made him look particularly smart. The Jodhpur Prince, Raja Pertab Sing, also looked very handsome. He was dressed in maize, with a tight-fitting, gold lace trimmed, black satin jacket, and carried his State sword. On the party arriving at the tent, the Maharaja, with the Political Agent, Rajas Pertab Sing, and the Prime Minister, took up a position in front of the table with the flowers. Mr. Silbiger advanced, and made the following speech, which was interpreted, sentence by sentence, with wonderful fluency by Pandit Kissen Laljee:—

May it please your Highness,— It is with much pleasure that I ask you to formally open these gas works by lighting the first jet. It would be out of place, and, at the same time, unnecessary. If I were to detain you at the present moment with a long account of the history of these works; but, then, I cannot allow this auspicious moment to pass away without expressing my most hearty and sincere thanks to your Highness for the staunch support which you have ever been graciously pleased to afford me.

It is needless for me to recapitulate the numerous instances of opposition I have met with on all sides since I commenced this undertaking—opposition so strong and so persistent that I must have inevitably succumbed under it, had I not been upheld by the thought of your Highness' favour. More especially are my thanks due to you for having been the first person willing to undertake the risk of erecting gas works on a novel principle on so large a scale. There is an old proverb which says it is "the first step which costs," and this proveb seems peculiarly applicable in the present instance. When I first came to India, there were many people willing to give my invention a trial, but no one liked to be the first. They all wanted to see it in working order somewhere else before they ventured on the experiment themselves. Thanks, however, to your Highness' liberality and enterprise, I am now in a position to satisfy them by referring them to the Jaipur gas works.

I have no hesitation in saying that the principle on which these Gas Works are constructed is a sound and good one, and I fully believe that ere long gas will be generally introduced into India, and that we see in these gas works the gas works of the future. I have also to express my sincere thanks to those who have worked under me for the zeal and earnestness they have displayed; day after day, from early in the morning till late at night, they have worked with untiring energy and skill, and it is in a great measure due to their unceasing exertions that the gas works have been completed in so short a time.

I have now much pleasure in asking your Highness to light the first jet.

The Maharaja in reply said:—"Silbiger Sahib, the more confidence I placed in you, the more have you always shown yourself worthy of it. I shall with pleasure light the first jet."

The exclamations of wonder and astonishment to which the various Nobles and Sirdars gave vent were something amusing to hear. Wah! Weh! and Bashuck! were deafending one's ears on all sides as each jet puffed into existence, at what the natives present thought, the magic touch of the Maharaja. Colonel Beynon was also much pleased, and seemed to participate much in the pleasure evinced by the Maharaja. The jets were in the centre of each flower, and the effect was indeed pretty. The Maharaja then ordered champagne to be handed round, himself filling the glasses for the ladies present. His Highness and the Prince of Jodhpur then led the way by drinking bumpers to the success of the new gas works. After this was done, His Highness walked up to Mrs. Silbiger, and presented her with a neatly arranged bouquet, subsequently placing a garland of flowers round Mr. Silbiger's neck. Mr. Silbiger in turn paid the same respect, and presented nazzars. Shortly afterwards, accompanied by Colonel Beynon, and followed by a long line of carriages full of his guests, the Maharaja drove through the principle street in the city, which was lighted. The crowd at each lamp-post was very great; in fact, the whole city had turned out in holiday attire to see the tamasha. I have never before seen such a universal public rejoicing in a native town as I saw last night. After driving up and down twice, Colonel Beynon took leave of the Maharaja. I then accompanied His Highness and party to the Palace courtyard. Here the effect was still more striking, as the lofty light-coloured palace walls threw out the gas lights. There were about 60 lights in the courtyard. The Maharaja was in ecstasies of delight, and even had a quiet walk through the city about 11 o'clock, to see whether the lamps were burning. They were even brighter than they had been at the setting off, as everybody knows the first lighting causes the flame to flicker much, on account of the air which escapes. Thus was celebrated the opening of the gas works here. The Maharaja, whose hobby is always something scientific, is determined to carry out the lighting of some of the suburbs also. His Highness has ordered gas to be laid through the Mayo Hospital, and in a short time we shall have Jaipur putting many of our English towns to shame by the advancement in civilization which is becoming daily more and more apparent.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of March 7.)

THAT evening there was a large dinner-party at The Beeches, and the luxurious meal of the previous day was quite a frugal repast in contrast with the profusion of luxuries which now succeeded each other in apparently interminable courses. The table was loaded with plate and glass; the gorgeously embossed bills of fare had evidently been printed for the occasion; the ample staff of servants was supplemented by various portly gentlemen, evidently hired waiters, and this time five decanters graced each end of the table with the dessert; but Yorke noticed that, except the vicar of the parish and his wife, none of the guests appeared to be neighbours. Some had come from town and were to sleep at The Beeches; the rest had driven from long distances. Yorke's part in the long repast was a dull one; being himself the principal guest, none of the young ladies fell to his share, but he took into dinner a stout lady gorgeously set out with jewels, with a low dress and ample bust, who did not talk much, but eat steadily through the bill of fare from beginning to end; while her husband, who sat nearly opposite, and also did his best to qualify for the gout, observing, after the ladies had left, that Yorke drank sherry, recommended him to try the claret, winking his eye knowingly as if by way of certificate of the goodness of the vintage. Conversation, indeed, was not the strong point of the evening, there being apparently a sort of general understanding that nobody was to talk about anything on which he or she felt the smallest interest; and Yorke could now appreciate the dismal forebodings which the young ladies while at tea in the nursery had expressed about the coming entertainment. The general company, however, seemed to regard the occasion with satisfaction as a sort of an alderman's feast, an opportunity not to be thrown away, the result being generally suggestive of doctors' bills and premature decease to come, while Mr. Peevor hospitably pressed his wines on his guests, supporting his recommendations of the different kinds by more or less direct allusions to their price, and little anecdotic stories of the mode in which various select parcels had come into his possession. Nevertheless, when the gentlemen rose there remained a considerable residuum in the ten decanters; and the honest fellows who waited on them evidently appreciated good wine, for a certain unsteadiness of gait was very noticeable when they handed the tea round afterwards in the drawing room. The conversation in that apartment was not of a more lively character than that which passed at dinner, most of the guests being in that happy state of repletion which is not conducive to the play of wit or humour. It was a case, in short, of high living and plain thinking; but the two young ladies—the only unmarried ones present, for Miss Maria on this occasion kept her room—each went through their little performances of playing and singing. "I know it bores you tremendously," said Miss Lucy to Yorke, when he thanked her after the song; "but papa likes us to do it, and nobody listens, so there is no harm done, is there?" Mr. Peevor meanwhile introduced all the male guests in turn to Yorke, as "our friend Colonel Yorke, the distinguished cavalry officer, you know; of course you have heard how he won his Victoria Cross. We feel quite proud to have him as our guest; we hope he is going to honour us with a long visit," and so on, till Yorke became quite sulky with shame and vexation, although sufficiently impressed with the absurdity of the position.

Next day Mr. Peevor was bustling about all the morning, attending at their departure on the guests, who drove away at various times between breakfast and lunch, some in their own carriages, others in their host's. The two younger ladies also went off after breakfast to spend the day with a relative, and do an afternoon's shopping in town. Miss Maria was unwell and still keeping her room; so after the house was clear Mr. Peevor took Yorke round the grounds, which he had not had an opportunity of doing before, and which he was very desirous to do the honours of in person, walking with a short shuffling step, a long staff in his hand, as if for an Alpine ascent. Everything outside the place was in keeping with the interior arrangements. The garden, although not a small one, was crowded with hothouses, added by the present proprietor; acres of glass were exhibited, miles of pipes, battalions of pumps and garden apparatus—everything, in fact, that art could do to pervert the working of nature and make fruits and flowers grow in the wrong season—with a perfect army of gardeners, mainly employed, it seemed, in getting in each other's way. It was not a good strawberry country, said Mr. Peevor; but they had strawberries that year in February, a good week earlier than anybody else; and they had grapes on the table in January. Early strawberries were such a nice thing, observed Mr. Peevor, especially if anybody in the house should be unwell.

Of course there was a farm on the estate, with about twice as many hands as could possibly be employed, and a perfect museum of agricultural implements. Wonderfully economical these things were, said the owner, after you had worked off the first cost; and by growing your own oats you kept down stable expenses: he was not above saving money by careful farming. Then they visited the kennel, where numerous dogs were chained up; setters and retrievers which never were shot with, a coach-dog that did not run with the carriage, greyhounds unaccustomed to coursing, watch-dogs too lazy in such company to bark. "I am a bit of a dog-fancier," said Mr. Peevor looking round the yard; "and all these are the best breed of their kind. I never spare expense to get the right sort, and I like to have plenty of them;" but he did not go up to any to pet them, and the poor beasts were evidently too little accustomed to notice or to liberty to show any excitement at the appearance of the visitors. The girls sometimes took one or two of them out for a walk, Mr. Peevor observed in reply to his guest's question—indeed, that pretty little spaniel in the corner belonged to Lucy; but he had felt obliged to make a rule that the dogs should not come into the house. Lucy was quite in a state about it at first, for it was a present from a friend of theirs, Mr. Hanckes; but dogs in a house knocked things about so; and besides, it was not safe where there were children, dogs were so uncertain in their tempers.

The stables were in keeping with the other appointments, and the stall accommodation much in excess of the owner's own wants, the only present tenant of the guests' range being Jumping Joseph, which, Yorke had retained for further use; and the grooms seemed to be mainly employed in looking after the helpers.

On return to the house Mr. Peevor withdrew to his study, to write letters as he said, but as Yorke suspected, from a certain drowsiness of manner, to take an afternoon nap; and the latter found Mrs. Peevor in the blue drawing-room—the only occupant, Miss Peevor, being still upstairs—and the children engaged in one of their numerous meals in the nursery. No callers arrived to break the conversation which followed, the first he had had the opportunity of holding with the sister of his old friend. It was now more than twenty years since Mrs. Peevor had seen her brother, and more than ten since any correspondence passed between them; and as she was little more than a child when he went to India, her recollection of him was but a shadowy one, and her knowledge of his character and career of the vaguest. She knew that he had distinguished himself as a soldier; but in the absence of any specific acquaintance with the course of recent events in India, and holding but the most shadowy conceptions of the geography of that distant country, it would have been a hopeless task to attempt a detailed account of his life which would convey any distinct impression. With the sister it was evidently a pleasing duty to show attention to the friend of her brother, round whose memory there might rest a halo of affectionate sentiment; but when the conversation after a time turned to the surroundings of her present life, Mrs. Peevor's manner became much more animated. Silent, and perhaps shy, in general company, or when others would do the talking for her, he found that she had plenty to say on an occasion of this sort; and without any exhibition of curiosity on his part, Yorke was placed in possession of a considerable instalment of the family history, Mrs. Peevor being apparently only too pleased to meet with a listener, and at once perfectly confidential. Mr. Peevor, it appeared, had been married three times before; and in one of the numerous pictures on the walls of the blue drawing-room now pointed out, of an uninteresting-looking young woman, there could be discerned a likeness to the eldest Miss. Peevor. Mr. Peevor's cousin, explained the step-mother, and his first wife, whom he married when quite a young man. The pale young lady with light hair, whose portrait graced the opposite wall, was mother to Cathy and Fred; while the pretty little girlish face which hung over the mantelpiece was unmistakably that of Lucy's mother, whose span of wedded life had been even shorter than that of her predecessors. Mr. Peevor was a man of deeply affectionate nature, observed the latest partner of his couch; and these successive losses had greatly affected his spirits, and made him more nervous and particular about trifles than he used to be. The poor widower did not marry again for several years after he lost Lucy's mother, who died when she was a baby; and Mrs Peevor hoped he might now be granted a fair measure of happiness after his long, lonely widow-hood: although, she added, relapsing into melancholy, there was no saying how long she herself might be spared to be a companion to him; her own health had been very feeble ever since Lottie's birth.

Yorke hereon observed, by way of diverting her mind from the gloomy prospect of following her three predecessors, that he was sorry to see Miss Maria seemed to be in delicate health; to which Mrs Peevor replied that she took after her poor mother in that respect, but had been much worse since her disappointment: and then, without waiting to be asked any questions, but evidently only too happy to find a listener, she proceeded to relate the story of poor Miss Maria's wrongs, and the shameful conduct of the affianced lover, who broke off the engagement almost at the last moment, after the wedding-dress had come home, and even the wedding-breakfast was ordered. It was all a question of money, although Mr Peevor had behaved most generously; indeed he was liberal to a fault. Mr Peevor, of course, was furious, and even declared he would pursue the perjured wretch with an action for breach of promise, but he was prevailed on to desist: this was before Mrs. Peevor was married to him. He sold his house at Harrow Weald, however, and left the neighbourhood; and poor Maria had never got over the affair.

From this conversation Yorke came to understand the relations which the different members of the family held towards each other. They were all good-tempered and kindly, and seemed to get on very well together; but no one cared particularly for anybody else, which was only natural under the circumstances. Mr. Peevor having at different times bestowed portions of his heart in so many different quarters, there was only a remnant available for his present wife; while the lady, although quite prepared to do her duty by her husband and stepchildren, was still able to regard them dispassionately as from an external point of view, and to describe their little foibles with kindly gusto to any available listener. Surely, thought Yorke, recalling to mind his friend Braddon's grim humour and reticence of manner, there are no people so unlike as blood relations. Not, however, that Mrs. Peevor was disposed to disparage her step-children. Fred was evidently a great hero in her eyes; Miss Peevor was always "poor dear Maria." Cathy was of a thoroughly domestic nature, she said, although admirably fitted for a life of adventure; and Lucy was a dear affectionate girl—the children quite doted on her—and her cheerful disposition was such a comfort in that delicate household.

This revelation sufficed to dispel any lingering doubts remaining as to Mr Peevor's solvency. He had evidently nothing of the reckless speculator about him But as to what he was, and whence came the wealth so lavishly scattered, Yorke still knew nothing.

That evening there was another heavy dinner—the parish doctor and his wife being the only neighbours—but of people not quite of so much account as on the previous day, since none were invited for the night; and those who did not drive from their own homes came by train from London, being conveyed to and from the station in Mr Peevor's carriages. Again there was the same interminable succession of courses, and the same strenuous efforts to qualify for the gout on the part of the stout ladies and their middle-aged partners—gentlemen of uncertain accentuation—who composed the company; the same lavish supply of costly wine, and the same unsteadiness of gait apparent in the servants afterwards. But the two young ladies, who returned from home just in time to dress for dinner, were in unusual spirits; for Miss Cathy had received a letter by the evening post to say her brother had got a few day's leave from his regiment, and would be with them next day. Fred was evidently the most important person in the family, and Lucy's bright eyes were brighter than usual at the prospect of his visit.

What a coxcomb I am, to be sure! said Yorke to himself afterwards in the retirement of his room. I was beginning to fancy the little girl was ready to join in the family plot and make eyes at me; while from the way in which she brightens up because, forsooth, a brother is coming home, she was evidently bored all the time with my company. But it is always my folly to be fancying that one woman or another is in love with me.

Next morning there was an unwonted excitement manifest throughout the household. Even the fat butler was up when Yorke came down-stairs; Mr Peevor was going about in a fidget from room to room, although the expected hero was not due for another hour, giving repeated injunctions to the housekeeper to be sure and keep up a good fire in Mr Frederic's room—he might want to take some rest after his long journey; while [illegible] made to Yorke for breakfast being put off on Fred's account. [illegible] did arrive, himself in the brougham and his luggage in the tax-cart, it was pleasant to witness the unfeigned pleasure caused by his arrival; but in fact there was no doubt about the general [illegible] of the whole family. Every one [illegible] pretty much his or her own way, but no one ever seemed out of temper; and there were none of those little bickerings sometimes observable in even the most affectionate circles—sparks of snappishness elicited by domestic friction. Fred was very like his sister Cathy, rather under middle height, with a slight figure, pale complexion, light hair and small moustache, and bearing the unmistakable appearance of the British light dragoon. He accepted the welcome lavished upon him with easy composure, was civil to his step-mother, affectionate to his sisters, and properly deferential to the guest, as became Yorke's reputation and position in the service. "Well, Frederic," said his father, as they sat over the breakfast-table, "how is your colonel? quite well, I hope, and all the rest of the officers? Is there any chance of the colonel coming to England this winter? if so, we shall be very pleased if he will do us the honour to pay us a short visit."

The colonel was coming over. Fred believed, for a few weeks' hunting, but that would be with friends in Leicestershire.

"I suppose so," replied his father; "the colonel's company is very much sought after, naturally; the —th is one of the most fashionable regiments in the service," he added by way of explanation to Yorke; "but wouldn't you like to invite Lord Albert Custance, or Sir Charles Allingham, or any of your other brother officers, to come over for a few days' hunting with the South by westershire? I should be extremely pleased to see them. There is plenty of room for as many as you like to bring, and plenty of stabling, and corn too for all, and we would try our best to make them comfortable. This house is as much yours as mine, you know, Frederic, so I hope you won't hesitate to do just as you like."

"Very kind of you, sir, I'm sure," replied his son; "but I don't think any of our fellows are likely to be coming this way just now."

"Well then, at any other time, Fred, you must bring some of them, you know—Lord Albert Custance, or Sir Charles Allingham, or any others. I daresay we shall be able to put them up pretty comfortably. We will give them the best of what we have, at any rate."

"Very good of you, Sir, I'm sure," again answered the son, and then turned the conversation in a way which implied that Lord Albert Custance and Sir Charles Allingham and the rest of his brother officers would certainly not receive the invitation.

"Do you know the —th, Colonel?" said Mr. Peevor, turning to Yorke. "I am sure they would be very pleased to make your acquaintance."

Yorke replied that he knew them very well when the regiment was in India, a few years ago, but that the old set had almost all sold out or exchanged since they came home.

"It is one of the most fashionable regiments in the service," observed Mr Peevor—"expensive, of course, but I am able to give my son a comfortable allowance."

"Rather too expensive for some of us, Sir, I am afraid," said the young man, laughing; "we haven't all of us got such good-natured governors as some one who could be named; but it keeps promotion going."

Great was the consternation in the household when it became known that Fred's visit was to last only three days, and that he was going to spend the remainder of his leave with some friends at Leamington. This only came out by degrees, for the young man was reserved in manner—in this, as in many other respects, a contrast to his father. It was towards the end of his short visit, when he had come to know Yorke better, that he made a partial confidant of the house guest. "I like coming home, and all that, of course," said the young man, as the two were lounging about the stables together smoking their cigars, "but I can't stand the way in which the governor goes on about his money. He is very generous, and all that—in fact he allows me twice as much as I want to spend, and would give me twice as much more if I asked for it. I believe he would like me to keep a dozen chargers and a couple of drags of my own, and a hunter for each day in the month; but what's the good of being different from the fellows about you? Besides, our colonel, who got the regiment last year, don't like his officers to spend to much money. Our fellows are well connected enough, but they are not a rich lot; and we have lost some very good fellows, who had to go—that was in our late colonel's time—because the pace was too good. Then the governor is always being at me to bring some of them over to stay here. Well, they would behave like gentlemen, I know; but what is the good of having fellows here to be laughing in their sleeve all the time at the bad form in which things are done—the waste and show, and the lot of useless servants who do nothing but overeat themselves, and overdrink themselves, too, very often? I declare my grooms would do more work than the whole lot in the stable here put together. Then my father is vexed because I'm going to hunt at Leamington instead of bringing my horses down here. Well, Colonel, you've been out with my sister Cathy, and I daresay you have noticed things, and the insolent way in which some of the people behave. I never go out without wanting to pick a quarrel with somebody. It is no good making a secret of it, and I don't mind telling you in confidence that I would rather not go through any more of it. How the girls stand it I'm sure I don't know; but I think women have more brass than men."

Perhaps the young man thought, by making a confidant of Colonel Yorke in this fashion, to disarm his criticism. At any rate, the latter, if he laughed at all, had no need after this revelation to laugh in his sleeve. And it will be seen that Mr. Peevor had acted the part of a Spartan father by his son, only making himself the example, instead of using the slave. Certainly, if he had deliberately tried to prevent the son from turning out a spendthrift he could not have succeeded better. Lieutenant Peevor was somewhat silent and cold in manner before the assembled family, although lively and unreserved when alone with his sisters, and having a practically unlimited command of money, he was scrupulously economical and methodical in habit. It was evident that Mr. Peevor's substance stood in no danger of being wasted by his son's riotous living.

That afternoon Yorke had to go to London on business. Indeed he had intended to bring his visit to an end on this day, but Mr. Peevor protested so strongly against his putting them off with such a short one, that, nothing loath to see something more of a family which interested him in more ways than one, he promised to return next morning in time for hunting; and the short day, which proved too wet for out-of-door amusements, was passed pleasantly enough, chiefly in the billiard-room with Fred and the girls, who were in high spirits at having their brother's company. And observing how much more lively they had become, the truth dawned upon him that possibly both the young ladies might heretofore have been a little in awe of their military guest. Indeed it was some time before young Peevor himself managed to cross the gulf which separated the subaltern and the colonel.

Fred appeared to more advantage when with his sisters in this way than when his father was present, and he was very gracious to the children, giving them rides on his back up and down the lobby—a thing which it had never occurred to Yorke to do. Nor should it be omitted that their brother had brought each of the little ones a magnificent doll. 'They have got about half a hundred apiece of these articles already," he observed to Yorke, in giving them their presents, "but this sort of thing pleases Mrs. Peevor. I've got nothing for you," he said to his elder sisters; "it's no good bringing you anything; you've got everything already that girls can want."

"Everything?" said Lucy, in an undertone, looking archly at her brother.

"Well, everything you are likely to get," he returned, half in fun, half vexed.

The Hamwell railway station, the nearest to The Beeches, was on a branch line not far from the Shoalbrook Junction, where it joins the main line from London to Castleroyal. Several passengers got into Yorke's compartment at the junction, but in the twilight of a November evening he did not notice their features, but occupied himself in trying to read his evening paper by the dim glare of the ill-fed lamp. The train came to a spot and Yorke came to the end of his paper at the ticket platform about a mile from the London terminus; and as Yorke, who sat at the farther end of the carriage, handed his ticket to the occupant of the other corner to deliver to the collector, he looked at him for the first time, and suddenly recognised his old friend Dr. Mackenzie Maxwell, formerly surgeon of the Mustaphabad Residency, and afterwards of Kirke's Horse. The old gentleman was somewhat greyer than when he retired from the service four years before, but was otherwise little altered. Hearty greetings were of course exchanged between the two friends, and yet Yorke could not help noticing a certain constraint and confusion in the other's manner. He had been down to the neighbourhood of Castleroyal, Maxwell said, on some private business. He lived on his own little place in Fifeshire, and was staying for a short time in London. So much was explained during the short passage from the ticket platform to the terminus; and then Maxwell, shaking hands suddenly with his old friend, said he was in a great hurry to keep an appointment, jumped into a cab, and drove off without giving his town address.

Yorke felt surprised and hurt. Notwithstanding their difference of age, Maxwell and he had been on the footing of confidential friends; they had served together in the eventful defence of the Mustaphabad Residency, and afterwards as close comrades throughout the rest of the Sepoy war, and to Yorke alone had Maxwell confided his distress at Olivia's second marriage; and although he had left the regiment before ruin fell upon her and her husband, Maxwell had predicted some misfortune of the kind, and had himself told Yorke that he had left the regiment in order that he might not be present to witness it. Could it be that he resented the share Yorke himself had unwittingly had in that downfall? But no; nothing in Maxwell's manner implied resentment or reproach. His embarrassment obviously arose from something connected with himself, especially since, as it occurred to Yorke, Maxwell must surely have recognised him when he entered the carriage. For some reason, however, he had avoided recognition himself; and as Yorke thought over this strange and unsatisfactory meeting, the recollection of past days came up with unwonted force and freshness; and again indulging in the luxury of giving loose to the useless regrets over his wasted passion, in which he had allowed himself to indulge for so many years, the schemes for the future, which during the last few days he had amused himself in planning more or less vaguely, seemed to have lost all interest; and when, on returning next morning to The Beeches, Lucy greeted him with a little blush, quite justified by certain passages which had passed between them, his manner was so cold and constrained that the poor girl could not conceal her distress. What a brute I am, to be sure! said Yorke to himself when alone later in the day, and thinking over the episode. Yet how am I to know that it is not all a pretence, the easy devise of a practised flirt? No doubt the little jade has been taught to make eyes at every man she meets. Who am I to interpret a woman's looks? Whenever I meet one it seems my destiny to blunder.

(To be Continued.)

A GREAT CHESS MATCH.

YESTERDAY, the chess world entered on a period of unusual excitement. Every one knows the story of the Eastern potentate who played at chess while his castle was assailed by the enemy, and on being told that all was lost, merely requested to be let alone—as he "saw a checkmate in three moves." The story [illegible] stories are—but it is singularly well invented, as it conveys an exact idea of the sublime degree of abstraction only to be reached by mathematicians and chess-players. Perhaps it may fairly be said of chess that it is a delightful playmate but a dangerous companion, inducing the waste of time, thought, and energy which might be advantageously devoted to nobler purposes; but as much might be said of every other indoor amusement, and certainly of all field sports. When, however, the enormous superiority of chess over all other games is understood, no difficulty is found in realising the feelings of those pleasant, amiable, highly-cultured people who form the chess world, to many of whom a new variation in the Allgaier Gambit, in the defence to the Muzio, or in the attack of the Evans' Gambit, is of far greater moment than the affairs of the Herzegovina, or the price of Egyptain stocks. The chess world has a peculiar life of its own. It has its clubs, its traditions, its literature, and its heroes. The development of particular systems of attack and defence is duly chronicled in the pages of chess history, which boasts its Vauban, its Cahorn, and its Todleben in Philidor, Heydebrandt, and Anderssen. Every dabbler in chess knows all about the Spanish School of Ruy Lopez, and the cunning strategy of Del Rio and other masters of the early Italian method. There is, however, far more of antiquarian interest than of actual chess in these ancient professors, concerning whom the Breslau School—founded by Professor Anderssen, who fills the chair of mathematics at that University—are wont to speak lightly, preferring rather to commence their chess history with that pleasant musician, Philidor, who brought the art of chess play into England, and was, moreover, so far as can be ascertained, the first player of blindfold chess. His performance of the latter feat is at any rate the first, and perhaps the only one, certified by the Lord Mayor of London himself. Commencing from the time of Philidor, modern players divide the history of chess tactics into three great styles. The first, or Philidorian style, is best expressed in the words of the great player himself, *le pion c'est l'ame du jeu*, and who, in accordance with the "theory of central pawns," framed his system of play. Like many other theories—that founded by Philidor—and successful in the hands of its inventor, was found wanting by his successors, and then arose a school of chess players who setting Philidors precepts at nought, played their lighter pieces out as swiftly as possible in order to develop their game, and by bringing a heavy force to bear on a certain point early in the encounter, to seize a decisive advantage over their adversary. The dashing gambits, brilliant attacks, and no less hazardous counter attacks of that which is now called the "combination" school, brought about an amazing variety of interesting and critical positions, affording ample scope for the exercise of chess genius in making sacrifices of piece after piece to secure a forced checkmate, and on the other hand developed the latent resources of the harassed player, and roused him to efforts which often overwhelmed his rash opponent. The magnificent games between Macdonnell and Labourdonnais, the brilliant efforts of Cochrane, the novel sacrifice, invented by Captain Evans, and the "fabulous game," as it is called, won by Anderssen from Kieseritzky, afford excellent examples of the spirit of the "combination" school of tacticians, who in their turn have been superseded by a new order of chess-players—who caring little for snatching immediate advantage at the risk involved in the venture, play steadily for "position," and leave "combination" alone until the disadvantageous position of the enemy affords a favourable opportunity for exercising that power. Our best chess warriors of to-day carefully avoid the brilliant skirmishes and dashing cavalry charges which distinguished the style of most of their predecessors. It is hard to say to whom the initiation of the idea of "playing for position" is legitimately due, but those who remember the play of the late Mr. Henry Buckle—who, after a hard morning's work at the "History of Civilisation," would dissipate his afternoon with the frivolity of chess—may perhaps find in his chaste and correct style the essence of the "new chess," as it is called. Mr. Buckle was, it should be recollected, the strongest English player of his day, or, if second to any, to Howard Staunton alone. The severely-quiet style of play is now in vogue with all the best players. The method is well thought out, and is undoubtedly the "winning play" for match games, albeit the on-looker may occasionally sigh for a game in the brilliant illogical style of days gone by, when one superlatively "chessy" victory would wipe out a dozen prosy defeats. Advocates of the "new chess" say that the best play is that which wins most games, and the lovers of the "chivalrous style" must at least admit that this argument is difficult to get rid of.

Essentially of the new school are the two great chess-players who met yesterday afternoon at the West-end Chess Club, in New Coventry-street, to commence a match which will decide the championship of England. Mr. Steinitz, although a foreigner by birth, has been so long domiciled in England, and has shed so much lustre on English chess, that in international and other great tournaments he is invariably counted as an English player. After many years of excellent and highly-ingenious play, Mr. Steinitz distinguished himself by beating Mr. Anderssen in 1866, a performance which at once challenged the highest honours of the chess world for Mr. Anderssen is the victor in three international tournaments, and may, moreover, be regarded as the greatest living teacher of chess. Since that date Mr. Steinitz has also achieved international honours, having won the first prize at the Vienna tournament two years and a half ago. On that occasion Mr. Blackburne, a native English player, took the second prize, and but for his somewhat unaccountable defeat by Mr. Rosenthal would, it is said, have won the first. The admirers of Mr. Blackburne naturally thought that in a regular match he might turn the tables on the victor of Vienna, and hence the present interesting contest. Mr. Blackburne is as well known as Mr. Zukertort as a blindfold player, and since his wonderfully fine display at Vienna has stepped into the front rank of European players. His play is characterised by an almost wonderful invention and fertility of resource.

After considerable negotiation the present match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne was finally arranged. The stakes are 60*l.* a side, and Mr. J. H. Walsh, of the *Field*, has consented to act as stakeholder. The winner of the first seven games—exclusive of drawn games—is to be the winner. The match is to be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until concluded, and a certain restriction is imposed on the players as to the length of time to be taken in deliberating over their moves. An average of four minutes has been agreed upon and settled in the following manner:—"Each player shall be allowed two hours for making his first series of thirty moves and an hour for every subsequent fifteen moves, and the time gained in each series of moves shall be counted to the credit of the next series." It is customary in modern match playing to use sand glasses to keep score against the time occupied by each player; but Mr. Rosenbaum, the secretary of the West-end Chess Club, having found that the ordinary sand glasses procurable in London could not be relied upon, decided on employing alarum timepieces with a stop instead, an arrangement slightly demurred to at first, but which proved quite successful in working. At two o'clock yesterday the club-room was but thinly tenanted, and was occupied in the centre by a structure which recalled the once familiar "ropes and stakes," and was set up by Mr. Rosenbaum, with the object of keeping anxious spectators from crowding over the players. Mr. Blackburn was the first to arrive, and was immediately followed by Mr. Steinitz—the two skilful chess masters looking very fresh and bright. It may not be generally known that success in a chess match depends very much on the health of the player, who, if a little out of condition, will not play within "a pawn and two" of his real strength. Hence it behoves the candidate for high honours to put himself through a slight course of training in order that he may bear the fatigue of sitting in a warm atmosphere, and playing a hard match game for eight hours without succumbing to the exertion. Players have various methods of preparing themselves for an arduous struggle. The great Anderssen, on his first visit to England—when he carried off the prize in the chess tournament—was wont to take about a pound of rump steak and a pint of stout to stimulate his imagination, while other players of the first rank prefer light food, and a plentiful supply of coffee and tobacco, while the game is in progress. Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne yesterday took nothing stronger or heavier than claret and water and a cup of coffee during the fierce and brilliant contest which opened the match. Mr. Steinitz having won the draw for the first move, took the white men, and commenced by playing his King's pawn two squares, on which his adversary replied by a similar move, and the spectators experienced a shrill of delight of seeing that an "open" game was about to be played instead of the "close" game so vehemently denounced by Walker. The immediate sortie of Mr. Steinitz's king's knight was opposed by the black Queen's knight, and Mr. Steinitz being thus offered his choice of opening, dashed out with his king's bishop after the manner recommended by Ray Lopez. The extremely difficult opening set up by this move was played with great care on both sides. Perhaps Mr. Blackburne's game appeared slightly cramped compared with that of his opponent, but his King was safely castled on his own side, while the white lay somewhat exposed by castling on the queen's side. Up to the twentieth move there was little to choose between the rival squadrons, but three moves later Mr. Steinitz planted a bishop on the diagonal raking the corner of his adversary's king. Meanwhile, the black pawns threatened an advance on the white king, but Mr. Steinitz, leaving the pale monarch to take care of himself, rushed down with his queen, and placed her on that particularly aggravating square known as the King's Rook's sixth. Against this onslaught Mr. Blackburne made a vigorous defence, which at one moment appeared completely successful, but which ultimately broke down before the advance of his adversary's pawns, and the opening of the knight's file. Move by move the attack gathered strength until, to avert instant ruin, the leader of dark legions found himself compelled to change off queens with the loss of a piece—white—immediately afterwards "winning the exchange," and being therefore left with a clear "rook" ahead. Hereupon Mr. Blackburne gave a long and a last fond look at his shattered forces, and then, as became a good player, smiled pleasantly on his opponent, and quietly murmured that he "resigned" the game.

PICKINGS FROM THE "PUNCH."—Feb. 19.

A LUSUS NATURÆ.—A Spelling-Bee in a bonnet.

A Definition.—Flirtation: a spoon with nothing in it.

AMERICAN COUSINHOOD.

A genealogist in the Far West writes to ask what relation, if any, is J. Timmis Ward, the late senior wrangler, to R. Temus Ward, the late popular humorist?

MORE COMPLIMENTARY THAN IT SEEMS.

Papa (concluding the facinating tale). "'And he was turned into a beautiful prince, and married beauty'"!

Minnie (after a pause). "Papa, were you a beast before you married Mama.

SOBRIETY IN SCOTLAND.

In a lately published Parliamentary paper, the number of persons, during the year ended the 30th of last June, arrested in Scotland for drunkenness was 61,173. "Drunk and incapable," 38,213. "Drunk and disorderly," 22,960. And have Scotchmen still the cheek to sing: "We are na fou, we're nae that fou?"

A TENDER SUBJECT.

(For the admiralty.)

The Government ask for a "tender"
For raising the Vanguard. Enough
Of sand now [illegible] tender
The job must be [illegible] tough!

"THE WAY WE BUILD NOW."

Indignant Houseowner (he has found it was so much cheaper, in the end, to buy your house). "Wh— what's the —what am I?—What [illegible] is the meaning of this, Mr. Something?"

Local Builder. "T' [illegible]! Well, sir, [illegible] been a-leanin' agin it?"

CONSCIENTIOUS.

Conservative M.P. (to butler, who has given warning) "What have you to complain of?"

Butler. "Oh, nothing in the 'Ouse, Sir—leastway, not in this 'Ouse, Sir. But I'm afraid, from 'er Majesty's Speech, as the Conservatives don't mean to hact up to their programme"!!

"CREDAT JUDÆUS!"

Sir,—There was a sermon in behalf of the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews in our Parish Church last Sunday. Walking home with my family afterwards, my eldest son (a very hopeful young man, as you may guess) asked me what I considered the greatest difference between Jews and Christians.

I answered that I knew of no other differences between them save those of nationality and religion. To which he replied—

"Oh, yes, there is another very great difference. Christians take much interest in the Jews, and Jews take much interest *out of* the Christians."—I remain, dear Mr. *Punch*, Yours, A PROUD PARENT.

MARRIAGE MEMORIES.

What the Father says.—Which side must I stand on when I have to give her away?

What the Mother says.—I am sure the ices will be late for the breakfast.

What the Sister says.—I flatter myself I am the best looking of the eight Bridesmaids.

What the Brother says.—Of course, the Best Man is behind his time—Just like him!

What the Pew-opener says.—This way, my dear young Lady?

What the Beadle says.—they are sure to be in time, Sir. I will motion to you the moment I see 'em a coming.

What the Clergyman says.—Have you got the ring?

What the Crowd says.—Hoorray! That's 'er! Oh, ain't 'e a Guy?

What the Old Friend of the Family says.—I have known him too since he was so high. That was nigh upon forty years ago!

What the Funny Man says.—You can see from my face that I am just the man to be associated with the Bridesmaids.

What the Best Man says.—Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking.

What the Bride says.—Good-bye, my own darling Mamma and Papa, and—Emmy dear, please do see the things are all right before we start.

What the Bridegroom says.—Thank goodness, it is all over.

STERN TRUTHS.

Dear *Mr. Punch*,—Not having had an opportunity of laying my views before the Prime Minister the other day, I send you a brief note of what I intended to have said on behalf of myself and brother Ship-owners.

In the first place, what right has a fellow like Plimsoll to interfere with me? I wish he'd give me provocation to pull his nose, or smash his spectacles. I've actually had four out of five ships detained in consequence of his impertinent meddling. Because one fourth of a crew of sixteen object to be drowned, are they to prevent twelve other honest and daring fellows from risking their lives, as British Seamen ought always to be ready to do at the call of duty. It is perfectly monstrous!

It is true that one or two of my ships have occasionally sailed rather deep in the water, and that one did go down not long after leaving port. But in this case it was solely because the Captain had foolishly forgotten to allow for the weight of the crew, who only shipped at the last moment—the carpenter and boatswain being exceptionally heavy men.

Then, as for saying that Seaman are, as a rule, dissatisfied with their ships, it is all moonshine. The Sailor's attachment to his ship is, on the contrary, proverbial. Why, it was only the other day a man fell overboard from one of my own ships. Did he swim away from it? No, he immediately endeavoured to climb on board again, and expressed the highest satisfaction when he found himself once more among his messmates. Instances of this kind are numerous.

With regard to want of proper comfort and accommodation, all I can say is that I don't believe there is a single bunk in all my vessels in which the stoutest Sailor could not turn without coming in contact with the top planking. What do you say to that, *Mr. Punch*?

There are only two more points upon which I need trouble you; and they are so insignificant, that I must apologise for mentioning them.

The frequency of casualities has been much spouted about by Plimsoll and Co. I simply remark, "Pooh!" Do not accidents happen on land? Did not my own daughter tread on a piece of orange-peel the other day, and twisted her foot, so that she could not skate for a week? An as to a case, lately much commented on by a scandal-loving Press, in which one of my ships came into port with eighteen out of twenty disabled by scurvy, if you only knew the trouble a Captain has to get his men to take the slightest precautions, and their rooted prejudice against lime-juice and other anti-scorbutics, you would, I am sure, agree with me that the owner is the last person to be made responsible for what is, after all, only a form of disease, and mysterious, like all diseases.

Scurvy is, no doubt, an unpleasant complaint; so is the gout: I've got a touch of it myself now. So you see, *Mr Punch*, there is not the slightest occasion for all this agitation; and all I can say is, that if I am to be interfered with in my business, it will end in my being unable to clear a living profit, and cutting the concern altogether, at whatever cost to the country. I have only expressed in this letter what I know to be the private views of others of my class.

If you want to see what a jolly, contented dog the British Seaman *really* is, come and spend a week aboard my yacht, and believe me to be.—Yours, indignantly,

A SHIPOWNER.

"The Ship and Turtle," Feb. 10, 1876.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Be up very early in the morning, indeed, at daybreak, when all should sally forth, with ladders and telescopes, and watch the birds pairing. Much depends on what sort of bird is first seen. If it is a Wryneck, or a Crossbill, make up your mind that the course of true love (not to be found on any map) will not run particularly smooth for you. If a Goldfinch, or a Yellowhammer, it is a sure sign that you will marry money. But if a Love bird, then it is absolutely certain that neither parents, nor guardians, nor long absence, nor limited means, nor the high price of provisions, will prevent you from marrying the person who is dearer to you than all the world besides. Black bird is a clear indication that your husband will be a Clergyman; a Rebdreast, that he will be in the Army; a Bunting, in the Navy; a Goose, or a Booby, should warn you of a want of intellectual qualities a Duck will instinctively bring a particular person to your recollection; and the sight of a pair of Turtle Doves will make you blithe and happy for all the rest of the day.

It is an undertaking fraught with considerable peril to send a Valentine to a Ward in Chancery. Do not run the risk of fine and imprisonment, unless you have first obtained the written sanction, properly stamped, of the Lord Chancellor, or a Judge at Chambers. The document you propose to transmit must be filed in Court at least fourteen days before the Fourteenth of February, accompanied by an affidavit, made before a Commissioner in Lunacy, that the contents of the Valentine, if in M., are your own original composition, and that you have, at least, fifteen hundred a year, or expectations from two wealthy maiden aunts, who approve of the match.

Whatever the prevailing coiffure may be, on this day it is indispensable that you should wear your hair in a true lover's knot.

In buying a Valentine to send to an adult, if you wish it to produce a favourable impression, the following precautions must be strictly observed:—

1. Select a fine day in February for the purchase, when there is no fog, and the wind is in the South-west, and there is blue sky and sunshine, and the birds are singing on the trees.

2. Wear a nosegay, composed of bachelors' buttons, forget-me-not, heartsease, love-in-idleness, passion flower, and speedwell.

3. Let every article of your dress be new, and worn on this occasion for the first time. A glossy hat, a blue coat, with brass buttons, white waistcoat, lavender trousers, and a violet scarf, present a tasteful and unobtrusive appearance.

4. Draw up to the door of the shop where you purpose making your selection in a neat brougham, or smart Victoria.

5. Take no change. If the V[illegible] priced threepence, and you have [illegible] purse, beg the seller's acceptan[illegible] neglect of this injunction, betra[illegible] nary spirit, may lead to the [illegible] cherished hopes.

6. Post your Valentine [illegible] Pillar-box, not at a Receiv[illegible] le Grand, if you live in L[illegible] the Head-office. For [illegible] register the packet[illegible] attention of the cle[illegible]

If the first tim[illegible] morning, you s[illegible] spot and at[illegible] you will be[illegible] mention to[illegible] and prese[illegible] This[illegible] excee[illegible] to[illegible]

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